A NARRATIVE.

NEW BOOKS

METHODIST BOOKS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

Boston India Rubber Fa

PRINTING INK.

OSTON RECORDS

ATHANIEL WILLIS, No. 19, Water-Street,

Boston Recorder.

[al. 11-No. 37--- Whole No. 1027.

RELIGIOUS.

GRISTIANIZATION OF INDIA. divered by the Rev. Alexander Duff, mary of the Presbyterian Church of sefore the General Assembly of that

on Monday, May 25, 1835. refer briefly to our own instituti lefer briefly to our own institution, already shown, that the communi-seful knowledge is enough to de-superstitions of India. You will say, imply to descroy, and not to build up? to, is it good only to expose the ir system, which is as a reser-ies of ages—to leave the mind ad barren vacuity, instead of athing the fragrance of Parawhich called forth the attention of plate European community,—so er day, we had visitors to witness is; and as the result of our deterte Christian knowledge ing, we now find, that after five of the Hindoo Confee, at the same eld believers in Christianity, so far landing or head is concerned—aye, cases there is a working of a higher is now probable, that, under God's real of these will come forth as candin, and for something more; and an accomplish. We say

nself as a candidate in missionary. elf as a candidate for baptism, natural tendency and working of tion. (Hear.) It was to meet the the way, by placing the commu-knowledge in the hands of natives, not worse than chimerical, for 50 or nd exclusively, laboring under the thou-

ome of the Hindoo proleges of

nt; but as soon as some of taneous feeling was, s if the British government were d the Hadoo dynasties restored! rethren, that knowledge which alone to salvation. So strong did this present head of the government d of looking on us, as eneregarded as the best supporters power. With regard to the hing,it is English; and some think ignorant or thoughtless aployed merely as a medium to y branch of useful knowledge, lite-fic, and sacred: to raise up a class of buil spread a healthful influence on

side; and we declare that at pre-languages of India are not adegive higher knowledge to a certain must do it in English—the language ds the same place which Greek did in this country at the Reformation. Our Reformers r knowledge, not in the vernacueek did in this co medium of all knowledge to those the higher range. It is the chantibution to the reservoir of those hare to be cultivated, so as to dishawledge, whereas the native landerm the channels or ducts of dishall simply appeals. I simply appeal to men to cor which, as an instrument, is to move n. And there is a crisis now ap-

which must be attended to; for, if univarion of useful knowledge will be Hindoo systems, if you once spread ish language, you supplant all the stems. View the crisis (hear, hear, bear, bear, hear, bear, broads)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1835.

Inghten the mind, and there is now a disposition to the shotlsh it. It is already shotlshed in the part is already shotlshed in the part is a format in the most present that is not idear to me, the shotlsh it. It is already shotlshed in the part is a format in the most present that is not idear to me, the shotlsh it. It is already shotlshed in the part is a format in the most present that is not idear to me, the shotlsh it. It is already shotlshed in the part is a format in the most present that is not idear to me, the shotlsh it. It is already shotlshed in the part is already in the same part is a format in the part is a format tion has been produced. The present Governor has given intensity to this sensation. He has, instead of sending presents of oriental ornaments to the different princes, resolved, with a wisdom peculiar to himself as Governor, to substitute something more profitable, such as globes, still sessenges, microscopes, barometers, and spelling books with large pictures in them—(Laughter)—often accompanying them with a note saying, that knowing that such a person was aware of the great difference between the learning of the East and West, that he wished he would, by comparison, ascertain these differences and make him acquainted with them: and the consequence is, that from the Burman empire to the furthest west, there has been a demand for English books and teachers. Within the last two years, even in the courts of Delhi, the favorite son of the present representative of the great Mogul is himself studying English. The young Rajah of Bhurtpore does the same; and in Ratah, the seat of one of the military Rajpoot tribes, in the very palace, there is a school in which many of the children of the chilerains are learning the English language. Beyond the borders of Hindostan the same interest is excited. More than one of the most powerful Khans have sent for English books, and teachers. Jublar Khan, the brother of Kabal, has sent his son, a promising youth of fourteen, to Ludhinah in Northern India, to be instructed in English. Government agents in Simlah in the Himmalayah, and in Nepaul, &c., have sent for English books, &c., for the sons of chieftains that wish to learn English. Shah has the sent in the political department, all the people of influence and ambition will rush to the study of English, and once let these men become thorough English scholars, what will they be? There is a dreadful crisis. (Hear, hear.) Give them knowledge without religion, you shall have a nation of infiliels, so that, instead of having to contend with idolaters, you will have to contend with idolaters, you will have a nation of infiliels, so th crisis. (Hear, hear.) Give them knowledge without religion, you shall have a nation of infidels, so that, instead of having to contend with idolaters, you will have to contend with the wildest forms of European infidelity. If this is the crisis, knowing the horrible effects, and looking to the history of Europe, and looking to the atrocities beyond savage life which accompanied it, we cannot think of such a crisis without horror. And if government will not accompanied it, we cannot think of such a crisis er of Christian truth? In chimerical, for 50 or ne forth to preach the of human beings? If, the at all, it must be palified native agents, aimed by foreign agents aboring under the thoustammering tongue, and the speech, inadequate, test? or is it the part of reason, that we have it s, and rude speech, inadequate, and my ide, and arrest the correct or is it the part of ad sober reason, that we have it inte, and efficient? This latter yo object the General Assembly to accomplish. It is not, as is reported by many, to keep the properties of the correct of dequate, and efficient? This latter every object the General Assembly need to accomplish. It is not, as subject to reported by many, to keep the dust, and in the back ground, the dust to the highest pinnacle na. Our object is no longer to be a system that does it imperfectly and day, but we shall, in the midst of evil report, go on, in the even tenor of and we demonstrate to the world are object to render the preaching of then times more efficacious than it can in Indian. This is the vindication as and of us that we go forth only as ses. (Hear, hear.) Schoolmasters are shall succeed. As to the effect of and the disposition of the natives are descendents of those men, whose blood profused is higher object; and let us adhere to new to higher ends, and under God's each of the complishing the people knowledge without reshall succeed. As to the effect of and the disposition of the natives are government, let me remark, that the people knowledge without reshall succeed. As to the effect of and the disposition of the natives are greatest blunder, politically speakers was committed. They will have being driven out of their own system that the most rebellious from some of the lock of a weak constitution, all rush to the gilded prize. Shall it be declared than the love of fame is more powerful than the love of fame is more powerful than the love of fame is a rush to it from all quarters of our country, no word is then heard of the venomous influence of the sun. *No word of a weak constitution, all rush to the gilded prize. Shall it be declared that the love of Christ. This should structure than the love of Christ. They talk of weakness of constitution, all rush to the gilded prize. Shall it be declared that the love of Christ. This should struct the control of the sun. *No word of a weak constitution, all rush to the gilded prize. This should struct the control of the contr

men, our giants in theology, have left it to be occupied by babes and striplings? In days of old these were not sent forth. They were the Pauls and Barnahases, the Appolloses, and until that day come, when such will reckon it their highest honor togo forth to this work, compara-tively little will be achieved.

Hitherto Missions have not been placed upon a footing to draw forth in general men of great talents and acquirements. They look round at a footing to draw torth in general talents and acquirements. They look round at home and say, oh, there is no fear of our getting respectable situations in society. I therefore submit whether the underpaid scale of remuneration has not prevented many of powerful intellect and sterling piety from entering upon this work. This cause of failure rests in the principles of human nature, which it is well to consider. This I express the more strongly, because I believe no Missionaries have ever gone forth more bountifully upheld than those from this Church. And I cannot help saying, as a testimony to that great and good man, now gone from us, but who may be called the father of this mission, that in this he showed his sa-gacity and humility; that when asked to give nctions as to the course to be pursue said, the field is so new in its features and in its said, the field is so new in its features and in its circumstances, that instead of giving rules to guide others, he should in a great measure be guided by the representations sent from the field of labor,—proving to the Missionaries that he placed the most absolute confidence in them, and in the established principles of human nature. Is not such treatment calculated to make a man work ten times as much as attacks. a man work ten times as much as otherwise, to show that he is not unworthy of the confidence reposed? If you in him have lost a master in reposed? If y Israel, the mis ionaries have lost a father and friend. But it is said there is much work to do simply appeal to men to con-rof the world, and to say if it is rocess. The English language ich, as an instrument, is to move the description of the rotation of the rotation of the rotation of the other wise? I am glad that much is doing for home, but ten times as much might be done both for home and for abroad too. It is cheer ing to think of the energy that is now shown in the cause of church accommodation in this land as well as in reference to improved systems o education, and model schools, and the enlight enment of the long neglected and destitute Highlands. I know the Highlands. They are dear to me. There is not a lake, or a naked

the highest walk of Christian philanthropy, it

still must be asked how comes it that our great

POPERY AS IT HAS BEEN, IS, AND WOULD BE .-- NO. XV.

AS IT HAS BEEN, IS, AND WOULD BE.—NO. AV.

The ladies, whose conversion to popery at a convent was described in my last number, were won over by kindness. Such is the treatment which policy requires, and which is usually extended to Protestant novices. Yet even they are subjected to many restraints, and the converts and recluses to intolerable oppressions. Dr. Sugden and Mr. Riley, who were educated at the principal Jesuit institution in the United States, the Georgetown Seminary, have affirmed without being contradicted, that in the semied without being contradicted, that in the seminary department, which embraces Protestants as well as Catholies, they are required implicit-by to obey every regulation which the priests enact. Their letters in correspondence with clared that the love of money is stronger than the love of Christ. (Hear, hear.) This should create shame in our bosons, and raise a holier flame throughout the breadth and length of our land, and call forth new laborers in the cause. While the work of the Missionary is held up as the highest walk of Christian philanthrous, it

enact. Their fetters in correspondence with dearest relatives are opened, and perused and forwarded, delivered or destroyed, according as they promote or oppose Jesuitism and popery. Every Protestant book is instantly taken away. A system of strict espionage is exercised over the pupils, and nearly all intercourse is prohibited with their domestic friends. Sister Gertrude, who eloped from this convent not long since, "abandoned that cage of every unclean and hateful bird, in consequence, as her friends assert, of assaults upon natural right and female sensibility, which few abandoned profligates except Roman Ecclesiastics, would have proposed, still less attempted to execute." Miss Reed, in her "Six Month's in a Convent," gives only obscure hints of impurity, such as she would blush to describe; but she tells a

tale of oppression, which must excite in every reader unmingled abhorrence of its authors, and reader unningled abnorrence of its authors, and tender compassion for its unhappy subjects. Delicate females kissing the feet of an imperious mistress; making the sign of the cross on the floor before her with the tongue; sitting upon their feet in a most painful posture, while she confesses them; drinking tea of bitter herbs, she confesses them; drinking lea of bitter herbs, and eating mouldy bread in sparing quantities, while she fared sumptuously every day; shivering in the cold, without fire by day, or suitable covering by night; forbidden to speak, or leave the room, or look out at the windows, without ission, which could be obtained only on a remains the country of a statement of reasons; enjoined to pursue a course of self-mortification, till they should have no will, no choice, no feelings—such a system of austerities actually persisted in till it occasioned the death of the control of the country sioned the death of one of the sisters, and fastened upon the others the cold and unrelenting grasp of consumption! What American does not blush for shame—nay, burn with indignation, that his country should have been made the theatre, and his countrymen the actors, in

ich scenes:

But your testimony is unworthy of confi-ence. It is all derived from heretics, apostates

themselves, and the very guardians of their titutions, tell us respecting them. I have he-e me "the U.S. Catholic Almanac for the fore me "the U. S. Catholic Almanac for the year 1835." It is published at the Cathelral Metropolitan, under the supervision of the Archbishop of Baltimore. It contains notices of all the principal Catholic institutions, together with their rules and regulations. It appears that there are in the United States, nine chartered colleges, 15 theological sensinaries, and 60 convents and female seminaries. The following may serve as specimens of their regulations.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore. "No books foreign from the course of studies, are suffered

foreign from the course of studies, are suffered to circulate in the college, unless they be signed by the President," "Should these [moral] in-citements prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to."

* See Appendix to McGavin's Protestant.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1835.

I snow not when most to admire in this registion, the requirement or the reason for it. Ealightened and consistent Protestants will be a few formation of the sternal song, when above, we behold nought this eternal song, we reclean the song this eternal song, we resisting the song t 1834. But if such an education consists in a mind thoroughly disciplined, well balanced and richly stored, and a heart that throbs with every refined sensibility, while it burns with love to God and benevolence to man, seek it not within the walls of a Catholic convent or college. I am assured on the best authority, that in every department of collegiate education except foreign languages, instruction in these institutions, is antiquated, defective and erroneous. Nor will my readers feel any doubt on the subject, when they learn that two out of three young

pretend) that their seminaries are the best in the land, and that they are really friendly to general education. If they are really and zealously devoted to the cause of charity and general education, instead of making an ostentatious display of it where it is not needed, let them go heresy, to prevent a brother from an introduced and the statement of the cause of th play of it where it is not needed, let them go and relieve the beggary and educate the ignorance of Catholic Spain, and Ireland and Italy. Or if American Papists want a field nearer home, they may find one wide enough for all their zeal, and wealth and benevolence, in Canada, where not one in thirty of the French population is able to read. Or if that field be too distant, let them educate their own children in

of saints" and other hives of Catholic emigraof saints" and other hives of Catholic emigra-tion in Europe, to read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. At least, let them cease to denounce the terrors of excommunica-tion against those few Papists who are so dis-loyal and daringly heretical, as to send their children to public day schools and Protestant Sabbath Schools.

Once more I entreat Protestants not to believe that Papists love their neighbors so much better than themselves, as to establish schools exclu-sively for their benefit, and from motives of pure benevolence. Be assured, they are military schools for training officers, and recruiting offices for enlisting soldiers, in preparation for the approaching struggle between Popery and the religion of the Bible, between civil and ecclesiastical domination, and free republican in-stitutions. At best, they are but lights, kindled for the present, to allure Protestants into the dismal dungeons of popery—ere long, they will be extinguished, and the deluded heretics may grope their way out as they can. T. S. W.

† The following stanzas from a part of the English ver-tion of a hymn of princ, addressed directly to the Apos-tion of the Apostonia Property of the Apos-Let angels and saints in Joyful choir, To praise the Apostics, now conspire."

PREACHING CHRIST.

The knowledge of Jesus Christ is a wo mystery. Some men think they preach Christ gloriously because they name him every two minutes in their sermons. But that is not preaching Christ. To understand, and enter into, and open his various offices and characters—the glories of his person and work—his relation to us,

fundamental doctrines of the Bible,—a sys-tematic view of which is given in the As-sembly's Shorter Catechism. It is true, that I have found great variety in philosophical views, but on essential truth, I have always found a uniform agreement. And my heart leaping for joy at the introduction of new laborers into the field, has said to all, "God speed," I never am assured on the best authority, that in every department of collegiate education except foreign languages, instruction in these institutions, is antiquated, defective and erroneous. Nor will my readers feel any doubt on the subject, when they learn that two out of three young men, who, with diplomas from Bardstown College in their pockets, applied for examination at Cambridge, were refused admission to freshman standing.

Music, drawing and foreign languages, are doubtless taught in superior style at many Catholic institutions, but they are not taught alone. There is poison in the Savory dish—there is a magic potion in the Circean cup. It is taken only at the peril of the soul.

Who is silly enough to believe (what Papists pretend) that their seminaries are the best in the and him among the rest.

I have no party sympathy with men from

and at our coalmines, where they are in a state of still more deplorable ignorance and degradation.

Instead of searching out and soliciting Protestant children to leave the public schools, and attend theirs, let the Sisters of Charity collect and instruct the numerous herd of ragged and wretched children, that belong appropriately to their own communion. Instead of hiring blacks to attend their schools, as they have done in some instances at the south, let them teach those slaves of ignorance, and superstition and vice, that swarm to our shores from "the land of saints" and other hives of Catholic emigration with whom I am acquainted, and to my as one of their ordaining council, a duty which I owe to the Education Society, whose beneficiaries are there and whose interests I love as I do the dearest friend on earth, and to the churches and individuals who contribute to its funds,—to add, that I have in several instances been on a council for the ordination of a man from New Haven, and have never had occasion to raise my hand against it. And when these brethren have been settled around me, they have proved themselves to be humble, prayerful, devoted, laborious ministers and affectionate brethren, whom the King of Zion has delighted to honor with rich blessings of grace upon their ministrations, in the conversion of dying men. It is no part of my object to defend the philosophy of that school, or of any other. I have no fellowship with any which is not founded on the declared or assumed principles of the Bible. But such is my confidence in my brethren, that I venture to declare my opinion that, should any been on a council for the ordination of a man re to declare my opinion that, should any I venture to declare my opinion that, should any man be found from that school or from any other, who avows his belief in what has been said by "heresy hunters," and has been pub-lished to the world, as a reason for dividing the he never could have commanded a single vote in any council which I have ever attended; nor do I believe that a council of fine settled ministers who pretend to orthodoxy could be found in all New England, that would license or ordain him. And this is a reason, why I think the churches of Christ may put entire confidence

write at their instigntion, or with their knowledge.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

in those bodies of men whose business it is to what is "Old School" and "New School,"
"Old Divinity" and "New Divinity?" terms
which are used with more indefiniteness than any
other in the English language, I may hereafter
ask the privilege of making some remarks. In
the meantime, I dely any man to draw a line of to ministers in our connexion.

The bearing of this subject on the general interests of Zion has merely been hinted at by "Mr. Androverita," But I cannot forbear to express the hope that his communication will not be slightly passed over. That every minister will read it, and meditate upon it, and prayover it, till his mind realizes something of the dangers, to which the interests of our churches and all our benevolent enterprises are exposed, and resolves to do what he can to stay the progress of deschation. gress of desolation.

A venerable father in the ministry remarked

A venerable lather in the ministry remarked to the writer a few years ago in conversation respecting a certain system of error, which I need not name, "that it was the highest effort Satan-that the devit, in devising it, had done his best." But I am seriously afraid, that aged man, before he is gathered to his fathers,

will have reason to change his mind.

For the evil on which the "Andoverian" animadverts, and of which he has given but a very small number of the facts that are known. very small number of the facts that are known must wax warse and worse, unless it is immedi must wax werse and worse, unless it is immediately abandoned. It was a maxim of a good man, "opposition makes opposition." Now suppose this goes on,—one school fighting against another, until Calvinists and Hopkinsians, and Edwardeans, and Taylories and Tasters, and old school men and new school men, and others, who will have no imms to their ames, shall all set up the cry of heresy against ach other,—all write the "Neology" of each each other,—all write the "Neology" of each other, all have their "Committees for vacant parishes," who shall go and warn the deacons and others against the settlement of their hereital brethren,—all endeasor to destroy the confidence of churches and people in their Pastors, our chureness are spint to pieces, vital religious gone, revivals existing only in history, and the glory departed from our American Zion? My heart aches, as I said, in view of the prespect, God grant that my fears may never he realized! O for the day when the salvation of a dying world shall fill the hearts of God's ministers!

f I wish here to make one suggestien, to all to whom a cry of heresy may be made. It is this. When you hear any one say of another, he is an "Old School man," or a "New School man," or I we will be suffered by the summary of Hopkinsian, or Taster, or any other name which you understand he uses for the purpose of diminishing your confidence in the individual in question. Just ask him to tell you plainly what he means, and what object he has in view? If he will not tell you, put him down for a slanderer. If he does tell you, put it down in writing, and see or write to the individual, and ascertain the fact, and then you will know how the matter stands. If it be said that "some men will subscribe to any thing," as intimated in the piece referred to, let it be known who says that, and if there be no other way of preventing such slander, let the author have an opportunity says that, and in these we nother have an opportunity to prove it before a proper tribunal. And before any minister shall say any thing to the injury of a brother, I hope he will study the laws of Jesus Christ and of the State relative to this subject. I fear they are not well understood. And I believe it would be much

ANNIVERSARY AT ANDOVER,

SEPTEMBER 2D.
Forenoon. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Woods. Sared Literature.—1. Interpretation of 1 Cor. 2. cred Literature.—1. Interpretation of 1 Cor. 2:
14, by P. S. Clehand, Harrodsburg, Kv. 2.
What is meant by preaching Christ crucified?
by J. White, East Bridgewater, Mass. 3.
What is it to interpret the Scriptures? by L.
Emerson, Wethersfield, Ct. 4. Why is Christ
called the Son of Mon? by L. S. Colourn, Salem, Mass. 5. What is meant by the declaration in Rom. 3: 29, that a man is fustified by
faith? E. S. High, Westfield, N. J. 6. Can
the original Hebrew and Greek Scriptures be
fully and entirely translated into other languages? by T. Pinkham, Andover, Mc. 7.
Sources of erroneous views of the Scriptures,
by C. M. Nickels, Bristol, Me. 8. State of s of erroneous views of the Scriptures
M. Nickels, Bristol, Me. 8. State of noral feeling requisite for a sound interprete Characteristics of Hebrew Poetry, by H

outhgate, jr., Portland, Me. Sacred Music. Christian Theology,--10, Practical influence of the Scripture doctrine of Adam's connection with his posterity, by Chute, Byfield, Mass. 11. Practical infi Chute, Byfield, Mass. 11. Practical influence of the doctrine of human depravity, by H. E. Eastman, Granby. 12. Practical influence of the doctrine of Christ's Divinity, by S. Hardy, Bradford, Mass. 13. Practical influence of the doctrine of Election, by J. C. Webster, Hampton, N. H. 14. Practical influence of the Christian doctrine of substitution, by A. Smith, Boston. 15. Practical effect of the Scripture doctrine of divine influence, by A. Kaufman, jr., Carlisle, Pa. 16. Nature and influence of Christian faith, by B. B. Newton, St. Albans, Vt. 17. Practical influence of the doctrine of the saints' perseverance, by F. V. Pike, Newburyport, Mass. 18. Practical influence of the doctrine of future retribution, by J. Emerson, Hollis, N. H.

doctrine of future retribution, by J. Emerson, Hollis, N. H. Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology. -19. The church in her action upon the heath n world, by S. P. Robbins, Marietta, Ohio 20. Consequences of not early spreading Christianity through the world, by J. W. Dale, Philadelphia, Pa. 21. History of Missions among the aborigines of this country, by J. L. Thompson, New York City. 22. Education of a missionary, by E. B. Emerson, Salem. 23. Doc-trinal history an antidote to the spirit of contro-versy, by N. Munroe, Minot, Me. 24. Instruc-

tion from the discussions on moral evil, by A. R. Baker, Franklin. Sacred Music.

Afternoon. Sacred music. Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.—25. Defects in

eligious biography, by G. C. Hyde, New York lity. 26. Abuse of religious knowledge, by l. E. Park, Stoughton. 27. Influence of pre-ious charges.

C. E. Park, Stoughton. 27. Influence of previous character upon religious deportment, by S. B. Treat, Hartford, Ct.

Sacred Rhetoric.—28. Preuching without a definite object, by J. O. Anthony, Taunton, Mass. 29. The advantages of a thorough knowledge of mental science to a preacher of the gospel, by B. Ela, jr., J. ebanon, N. H. 30. Bolness in preaching, by D. Laddt, Burke, Vt. 31. Illustrations indispensable to plainness in preaching, by B. Faucher, Bergen, N. Y.

Hebrew Chant.—32. Preaching with reference to prevailing errors, by J. Keep, Monson, 33. Extemporaneous preaching favorable to puloit eloquence, by J. Page, Atkinson, N. H.

ence to prevaining errors, by J. Reep, Annison S.S. Extemporaneous preaching favorable to pulpit eloquence, by J. Page, Atkinson, N. H. S4. Preaching to the conscience, by E. Russell, Wilbraham, S5. Test of excellence in preaching, by W. C. Jackson, Jefferson, N. H. S6. The French pulpit, by J. W. McLane, Andover, S7. Power of the pulpit, by J. Gregg, Derry, N. H. A parting hymn, by the senior class. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Illinois

EAST INDIES.

Letters from a friend, travelling in the East Indies, under date Calcutta, Feb. 19, inform us that the excellent Dr. Wilson, Lord Bishon of that the excellent Dr. Wilson, Lord Bisnop of Calcutta, is now actively engaged in the visita-tion of his extensive diocese. He was at that date on the Peninsula. It is not perhaps gene-rally known that the Diocese of Calcutta stretches from Delhi to Cape Comorin, and from the Indus to the mouth of the Ganges from the Indus to the mouth of the Ganges-comprising no less than twenty degrees of lati-tude, and ten degrees of longitude, an extent of country very far exceeding the whole of the British empire in Europe. The population within this vast diocese is estimated at nearly one hundred millions! When it is considered that the soil of Hindostan is already consecrated by the dust of three English Bishops-we had almost said three English Martyrs—and when we remember the extent, the variety and appul-ling nature of the duties and responsibilities ling native of the duties and responsionies mecessarily attendant on that Episcopate, well may we say "Who is sufficient for these things?" It has pleased the Head of the Church, in his wise providence, to place in that See an individual every way competent, as well from high character and attainments, as from ardent piety and zeal to labor successfully in that importar portion of the vineyard. We cannot refrain from expressing our sincere prayer, that the Lord would bless abundantly his latiors of love, and spare him many years to adorn one of the brightest mitres of the Church of Christ.

brightest mitres of the Church of Christ.

Our friend also writes us of a pleasant drive
to Barackpore, "in an English coach, over a
smooth road bordered by the shady tamarind, cocoa, and other native trees. There are two companies of infantry quartered here, which give the place a lively appearance, and the Bungalows of the officers contrast finely with the foliage." After a visit to the government house, which he says "is not so elegant as the consequent the says are consequent to the says "is not so elegant as the consequent the says." some of our main country seats, we crossed the river to the missionary station at Serampore, where remains the shadow of the great Danish ry. Serampore, is a neat, quiet, airy on the very brink of the river, an which I was exceedingly pleased. went to the missionary college and found a little fellow to show us the lions. The college building is splendid and its situation fine, but am sorry to see so many indications of decay un-negled in its interior. Dr. Marshman is th ead of this establishment, and I am told the buildings and grounds are his private property. (Probably holden in trust for the mission. Lord William Be ick, the Gove ral of India, is about to leave here for England on account of his health." [The Missionary.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.

There still exists a plant in Palestine, known among botanists by the name of the Thorn of Christ, supposed to be the shruh which afforded e crown worn by the Saviour at his crucifixion any small sharp prickles, well adapted onin, and as the leaves greatly resemble those of ivy, it is not improbable that the ene mies of the Messiah chose it, from its similarity to a plant with which Emperors and General were accustomed to be crowned; and thence that there might be calumny, insult and derision meditated in the very act of punishment.—Dr.

SCOTLAND-GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly has terminated its labors, but to business which it has transacted has been of ses public importance than was anticipated.— br. Chalmers made a speech on the extension of church accommodation, and it appears that the subscriptions for that purpose already athe subscriptions for that purpose already a-mount to 69,000*l*. and are expected to reach 100,000*l*. The Assembly has resolved to peti-tion Government for endowments to support the ministers who may be appointed to the churches built with this mone The Ass churches built with this money. The Assembly has also decreed, by a majority of 47 of the Presbyteries against 26, that the people of a parish shall have a veto on the induction of any minister proposed by the patron of the parish. The Moderator in dissolving the Assembly, made an eloquent speech, in which he stated that the deliberations of the Assembly on particular subjects had been conducted in a manner. consistently with the law of brotherly love.

eparation, and kept in readiness as soon as ere is any willingness apparent among the was to read them." Many of these Jews are scendents from the 800,000 who were banished from Spain in 1492; and their language is cor-rupted Spanish, written in the Hebrew character. Books for the use of Rev. Mr. Schauffler will be printed at Sinyrna. [Tract Mag.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRESS IN BURMAH, IN 1834. As the management of the printing establish-ment has devolved almost entirely upon me the last year, it will be expected that I should make a statement of the result of our labors, which I

will now do as folk	0148:			
Works printed.			Copies.	Pages.
Psalms,	156	pages	5,000	780,000
Life of Christ,	192	**	5,000	960,000
Old Test. 2d vol.	500	66	2,000	1,000,000
Sermon on the Mount	. 8	6.6	5,000	40,000
Miracles,	28	44	5,000	140,000
Sermons and Miracles	, 36	56	5,000	180,000
'Parables, Christ's last				
Discourse,	24	6.6	10,000	240,000
Memoir of Miss				
Cummings,	16	6.6	3,000	48,000
Karen Tract,	12	66	1,300	15,600
				distance of the last of the la

None of these works have ever before been printed.

It will be seen, by the above statement, that almost the whole of the results of the last year's labor has been the unadulterated word of God.

Issues for the last year.

Tructs,	58,914		44	1,054,048	
Total	75,651	**	64	2,514,456	- 44
being an it 11,476 cor works prin in press, I Golden B	nted, as Dec. 31, a	mentio	pag ned ition	aleve, the	es the

[Bapt. Mag.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The secretaries of the Hibernian Bible Society in a letter to the committee of the American Bible Society under date January, 1835, remark as follows;—"Amid political agitation and party strife a great work is going forward, and we feel assured the issue will be blissful and glorious. Education beyond all precedent is making its way among the people, and whatever diversities of opinion may exist as to the principles on which some of our educational institutions proceed, as to the fact of the rapidly increasing diffusion of education there can be no ions proceed, as to the fact of the rapidly in-reasing diffusion of education there can be no loulst. With this has arisen, from various rapidly and education, from the rapidly and both inquiry and education, humanly speaking, must divance. Our committee in some measure feel the importance of making the circulation of the Scriptures keep pace with the efforts of others to increase knowledge, that the book which is the hands of all who can read it, and may be induced to receive it. In the instruction of the people in the word of God, we recognize the people in the world of con-best security for the peace and happiness of ma-ions in a temporal point of view, while its im-mortance in reference to the eternal destinics of immortal beings is utterly incalculable.

Temperance Societies in Great Britain.—The last number of the London Temperance Herald states the members of Temperance Societies in England and Wales, at 117,803, being an inrease within the mouth preceding of 1867. Of these, 30,000 are in Laucashire, 13,617 in York-thire, 11,000 in Cornwall, and only 7,345 in

REVIVALS.

From Rev. A. K. Buell, St. Catharine's, U. C. —I have been holding a protracted meeting in my congregation, out of the village, which has just closed. We had many things formidable to contend with; but God being on our part, our efforts were crowned with precious Between twenty and thirty are the hopeful con verts to Christ. This number, though small of itself, is large when compared with the whole number of impenitent who attended with us. number of impenient who attended with us. At our next communion fifteen or trendy are expected to unite. Probably five or eight more will be added to us before long. We are glad will be added to us before long. We are glad to say, that we think the good work continues, since the meeting closed. The part of the church of which I speak has had a new baptism,—meetings that had been neglected are revised, and the religious aspect of things is promising. I may be permitted to speak of a severe affliction this people (out of the village) have been called to suffer. With very much effort they had built them a meetinghouse, which was completed, with the exception of white-washing—and as this was in process, in the midst of a and as this was in process, in the midst of shower, it was struck with lightning and con-sumed to ashes. We think, however, that our good people have derived gain from this loss. And we are expecting to have another he [Home Mis.

From Rev. O. Miner, Peru, N. Y .- The 18th of June our house of worship was dedicated, and a meeting commenced, which continued the greater part of six days. The effects have been every way blessed, I think. They have been so to Christians and are so, I am persuaded, to the impenitent community around. The number of conversions, I am not prepared to fix; on the last day of the meeting, about fifty professed submission to God. Yesterday we received eleven of the converts to our communion; a number have joined the Methodists, a few who indulged hopes here, belong to other places; and there are still a number who will soon, probably, unite with some church.—Among the conversions, are the intemperate man of gray hairs, and the zealous leading Universalist. The work of God still continues. The influence of our church on the Sabbath versalist. The work of God still continues. The influence of our church on the Sabbath schools is extending. We have now four little chools in different neighborhoods, attended by

h hundred scholars or more, and managed by some twelve different teachers.

The Temperance cause is strong here. Rumdrinking and rum-selling are well nigh banish

ed from among us, I trust.
P. S. There are good appearances in other parts of this county. Fifty-five were admitted to the Keeseville church yesterday.

[ib.]

REVIVAL AT WAKE FOREST .- It will be seen y the subjoined letter that renewed expressions of divine favor have been shown in behalf of ur institute at Wake Forest. Ten of the tudents have already announced their allegiance to the King of Saints. We trust that this may prove to be but the commencement of a general and effective revival, not in the institu-

Dear Bro. Meredith, -The Lord in his mer has again visited the Institute. On Tuesday ie than comfortable, but never in- citement has steadily advanced with increasing ness. I am doubtful whether there is now Constantinople.—Rev. Mr. Schauffler, missionary to the Jews at Constantinople, though be yet meets very little encouragement among them, says—"Tracts should be in a course of stances, while some of the young gentlemen are eagerly embracing all the means of grace, oth eagerly embracing all the means of grace, others are calling into exercise, every power of the mind, to check and suppress their impressions of seriousness. The work is the Lord's—in him is our hope—he will subdue all opposition and save the sinner.

The number of those who profess is tenmany others are deeply affected. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless

his holy name.
With much affection, &c. O. N. Newbern, N. C. Recorde

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

"The Southern Evangelical Society," is the title of a proposed association among the Preshyterians of the South for the propagation of the gospel among the people of color. The Constitution originated in the Synod of North Carolina, and is to go into effect as soon as adopted by the Synod of Virginia, or that of South Carolina and Georgis. The voting members of the Society are to be elected by the synods. Honorary members are created by the payment of \$30. All members of synods united with the Society are corresponding members. lutions follow the Constitution—one of these provides that a presbytery in a slaveholding dis-

ne in the depository, though I believe the sta-ns were well supplied with these tracts. | congregations, the number in actual attendance at our several places of worship, and the number of colored members in our several churches, and make a full report to the synod at its next meeting, and for this purpose, that the clerk of this synod furnish a copy of this resolution to the stated clerk of each Presbytery.

New College in Georgia .- We learn from Georgia paper, that a new college is about to be established at Midway distant only a mile and a half from Milledgeville. The Presbytery of Hopewell, it seems, have determined to estab-lish at this place the literary institution which they have for some time had in contemplation. The citizens of Milledgeville, on hearing of the deterrom their religious creed, but from their religious creed, but from their religious creed, but from their siderations of the Presbytery, promptly subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars towards the endowment of the institution. The list exhibited eleven subscriptions of one thousand dollars each, and twenty of five hundred!

Departure of Free-will Baptist Missionaries. with him on the glorious errand of carrying the cospel to the benighted sons and daughters of Drissa. We praise God for it. We anticipate,

Ohio Baptist Convention was held at Cleve land, May 22. Delegates were present from 40 nissionary associations and churches.

the statistical table subjoined to roceedings, we perceive that there are in the te of Ohio \$32 Baptist churches; 193 minis-

Conversions from Romanism .- In the various stant churches of Baltimore, there have more than fifty cases of the conversion of sts to Protestants, during the last twelve We make this statement on the au pority of the Baltimore Religious and Liter One of the number was a Roman riest. The Magazine speaks of them Catholic Priest. The Magazine speaks of them as caxerted to Christ, and not merely to nominal Protestantism. No instance of the conversion of Protestants to Romanism, during the same period, was known to the Edite [Rel. Tel.

Liberal Donations to Religious and Literary institutions in South Carolina.—We learn from the Columbia (S. C.) Times, that Mr. David Ewart, of that state, has recently presented 118 shares of the stock of the South Carolina Columin Bridge Company (the original cost of which at \$100 a share, was \$11,800.) to aid the cause of Theological education in South Carolina. Of the whole sum, \$10,000 go to the Prestyte-

ian Theological Seminary at Columbia. The blowing are the items. [N. Y. Obs. To the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, ne hundred shares, for the endowment perpetual establishment of the Professorship of

Biblical Literature in the Seminary.

To the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Synod, located in Lexington, is shares to assist in the permanent endowment of a Professorship in said Seminary.

To the Society of the S. C. Conference for the relief of the child.

the relief of the children of its members, six shares to aid and assist in the education of n young men designed for the Gospel ministr within the bounds of the South Carolina Cor terence of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the Convention of the Baptist denomin

n in South Carolina, six shares to assist in the payment of Professors or Teachers in the Theological Seminary, located in Sumter Dis-

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Sept. 11, 1835.

During a necessary absence for a short time the Editor leaves the care of the Recorder in safe and able hands. The usual amount of editorial labor, however, will not be expected.

There are in the United States, two theories of Republicanism,-the Puritanic, and the Jacobin. In many points, they coincide in doc the same language; but they rest on differen foundations, lead, in many important respects to the adoption of different practical rules, and terminate in different results. To a consider The Moderator in dissolving the Assembly, made an eloquent speech, in which he stated that the deliberations of the Assembly on particular subjects had been conducted in a manner sticular subjects had been conducted in a manner subject of religion. From that period the expense against the conducted in a manner subject of religion. From that period the expense against the consequence agai ble extent, the political notions that actually exist in men's minds, are an irregular linsey. is that people confound thems tion, and in practice, one part of their measures defeats another. It is of some importance. therefore, to unravel this web of heterogeneous

notions, and separate the precious from the vile. The Puritanic theory is essentially religious: the Jacobi n, atheistical. The first had its most perfect developement in New England, the

other in revolutionary France. The Puritanic system regards man as a fallen reature; as naturally sinful, and blinded by sin; s, therefore, unfit to govern, and needing to be governed; as having forfeited, by sin, all claim to every thing good, and therefore incapable of receiving, on the ground of unmodified abstract right, any thing but eternal damnation; yet, as placed under a dispensation of mercy, in which he is with propriety dealt with as favorably as ircumstances will permit; as having duties en oined upon him by God, and therefore a right to perform them without hindrance from men; as capable, under this dispensation of mercy, of attaining to self-government, and fitness govern others. This system rejects all hereditary authority; for all are born unfit to posse: It demands that means and opportuniti other corresponding members may be chosen by the voting members. Article 4th of the Constitution provides that "there shall not exist between this Society and any other Society, any connection whatever, except with a similar Society in the slaveholding States." Several resociety in the slaveholding States." Several resociety is the slaveholding States. Several resociety in the slaveholding States. common school system of New England; for, on this system, a republic of uneducated citizens provides that a presbytery in a slaveholding district of the country, not united with a synod in connection with the Society, may become a member by its own act. The fifth and sixth culture. Hence, in the early days of some of Kentucky, on Christian Union, or the imresolutions are as follows:

5. Resolved, That it be very respectfully and earnestly recommended to all the heads of families in connection with our congregations, to take up and vigorously prosecute the business of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of seeking the salvation of the slaves in the way of the church. He inquires whether we are not to trace the main causes of division to the mistake of the reformation in separating from the church, instead of reformation in the

suspect herself of such treason to her own principles, as to suffer any considerable number to grow up without it. And as to moral fitnessthe laws, nominally at least, require voters to he " of good moral character."-'This is the Puritanic system of " liberty and equality."

word Lovell

The Jacobinic system is, in its nature, Atheistical. Even the truly pious men who adopt it -and such are to be found-do not deduce it from their religious creed, but from other conhis capacities, while you forget his relations to God, his frailty, and his sinfulness. Looking spontare of the second of the duties first, and then of his right to perform approved by our missionary board, are going them; but of his rights, first, as if something good were due to him, under our administration of strict justice. Instead of regarding citizenof strict justice. Instead of regarding to ship as a station to be acquired by becoming blessing, we shall be enabled to do bereafter. If we are faithful to God, shall we not have others, are born and always continue to be, free, and are born and always continue to be, free, and band? Let us not think for a moment that we cannot sustain them. We have ample means to sustain many missionaries; only let us have our hearts in the work, and seek to have the mind that was in Christ.

[Star.] equal in respect of their rights," If logically women and all children, all the rights of full grown and educated men. And the rights, thus claimed for all, are virtually comprehended in one-that of being subject to no law, to which they have not bound themselves by their own consent. It asserts, concerning the origin and authority of governments-" that the individuals ters, and 18926 members. The additions by baptism in two thirds of the Association, 1129. About three fourths of the churches in the state, are decidedly in favor of Missionary efforts.

authority of governments—" that the individuals themselves, each in their own personal and sovering right, entered into a compact with each other, to produce a government:—and this is other, to produce a government:-and this is the only mode in which governments have a right to arise, and the only principle on which they have a right to exist. (Paine's Rights of Man.) Hence a feeling of superiority to law as something that has no authority, except what we have given it. Hence, mobs, insurrections, anarchy, and, in the end, despotism. Scarce any one holds this system entire and

nmixed; for, lucid and self-consistent as it is in theory, it is obliged, in practice to borrow nuch from the other; and, as has been said already, the notions of many are a complete chaos of fragments of both systems.

PERIODICALS FOR SEPTEMBER. The Annals of Education is a very good No.

The article on the structure and diseases of the spine, is worthy of particular attention. Mr. Woodbridge, the editor of this journal, is about to sail for Europe, partly for the benefit of his health. The Christian Spectator has a long rticle on Wardlaw's Christian Ethics. The literary sentence is thus pronounced, " Among all the treatises which have been multiplied on the subject of Ethics, we know of nothing which at all comes up to our ideas of what such a work should be; and among them all, we reter, than the Christian Ethics of Dr. Wardlaw. Yet it is not wholly destitute of good things, and merits high commendation for the ease and perspicuity of its style." No one pretends that the work is a complete system of Ethics. Dr. W. did not intend it to be such a work. His object was to show, that in our popular ethical systems, the fact of human depravity has been unwarrantably left out of view. This we think ie has shown. The Christian Examiner has an article on the same book, under the title of "Calvinistic Ethics." Take the following-Calvinism far more needs for its protection a guardian Index Expurgatorius than Popery .-The moment its votaries get beyond the litera ture of the Institutes, and of Turretin, and of Ridgley's Body of Divinity, and Boston's Fourfold State, they are on dangerous ground. We say not this scornfully, but simply; inasmuch as t is simply true. For that moment they come a contact with opinions at war with their creed The classic literature of all nations, from the imes of Homer to this day, stand in direct conadjetion to the doctrine of total depravity and s associated tenets." So then, we must look Martial Horace, Terence, Aristophanes, the Hindoo Mythology, Rousseau, Pope, Fielding, view of the Memoir of Dr. James Jackson, jr. of this city, we quote a single passage:

"Under this disease he suffered much and struggled hard, retaining his firmness of mind, and fully aware of the uncertainty of its issue. He was severely sick about three weeks, but after the first fortnight, I regarded him as safe. The dysenteric affection was clearly subsiding, and he recovered some appetite, though still very weak. Suddenly a change occurred, of which the cause was latent; the prostration was ex-treme; his mind gave way, and in less than two days and a half he ceased to breathe. In his last hours, his mind, amidst many wandering thoughts, appeared to get momentary glimpses of his real situation. He did not seem to shrink from the view, but was unable keep it before him from failure in his physical strength. In one of these moments he said very distinctly and solemnly, 'God, pardon me.' That he had sins which called for this petition at all times, there is no doubt. That he was deeply sensible of his own frailties and imperfecti of his own frailties and imperfections I well knew, for no son was ever more frank than he was in communications to a father. That the prayer from a heart like his, not now uttered for the first time, was freely granted, it was impossible for me to doubt. His own humble penitence was highly proper. But for me, there was no fear that he would find any thing but bliss in the new state of existence, into which my mind segmed almost canalle of following my mind seemed almost capable of following ; almost, of seeing his admission. for my own loss, for that of my household I had to grieve. And that grief, sincere as it was, found solace from the first in the delightful recollections his life had left on his mind. These recollections have constantly hung about it, and how grateful they have been may be seen by what I have transcribed in the preceding pages."—

izenship, before they enjoy it. That they will and the effacing of the Scriptural and primitive pal." Dr. Henshaw, of Bali be fit, in respect to knowledge, at the age of 21, distinctions between clerical and lay officers? in the opinion expressed be fit, in respect to knowledge, at the age of 21, we take for granted. New England will not the power of Christian charity, Mr. Potter of New York and other the Richon suggests as a method to effect Chris. the Bishop suggests as a method to effect Christon the alterations. They were final tian union, that all sects must go back to the adopted by a large majority. The primitive period of the church, when there was unity of doctrine, and of outward form, and all constitution by an equally decimust agree with willing minds and hearts to return to that unity.

From a good view of Radicalism by the edi-

or, we take one paragraph. Religion reconciles its possessor to a humble and secret walk with God,—to the rewards which crown a life of simple obscience to his commandments. If called from a private to a public stage, and to a great work, Religion inspires the pious Reformer with a heart-felt sense of his dependence upon God for success in the work he has undertaken. Religion abases his pride, and checks his presumption, realizes to im his true place, and makes him conscious that he is only an instrument in the hands of that awful Power, by which the world is govthat any true, great and permanent reformation can be effected in the world, and that the part of man is oftener to hinder, than to hasten, the work of God. Religion places the pious Re-former in the attitude of the captive Jews, so beautifully described by their Psalmist; "Unto Thee lift I up mine eyes, O Thou that dwellest in the heavens. Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their master, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress; so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God, until he have mercy upon us." (Psaim exxiii.) Thus does he eye the movings of that hand by which the epochs of human history are revolved, and listen with silent reverence for the creative fiat, bringing light and order out of darkness and

LOOKING UNTO JESUS. The best advice which can be given in these ays of excitement and trouble is, commune with Jesus. Live by faith on the Son of God who loved you and gave himself to die for you. In real communion with your Saviour, you will find calmness and rest. At the same time, read the gospel with increased seriousness and care. Study the character of the Redeemer. Strive imbue your soul with his Spirit. See how he acted in the midst of a distracted world. Observe his patience, his condescension, his amenity, his gentleness. When you go out into the orld, remember your Example. Let not the niseries and sins of men turn off your mind from Jesus. All things occur under the wise nd sovereign providence of your Lord, who is ed an address. His object was to si Head of the mediatorial dispensation. If you are his child. He is now making all things work ogether for your good. He will also certainly ee the reward of his sufferings. His glorious plans of love are even now hastening to their accomplishment.

"THE MINISTRY."

A correspondent, on our first page, and a writer in a late paper, to whom he refers, have fucts. The subject was recom spoken of a fault, which, we believe, exists. We have been credibly informed of a very few instances. We believe, however, it is far from ing so prevalent, as a stranger would suppose from reading these articles. There is some danger of slandering brethren, by accusing them of slander. There are churches which decidedly prefer "Old Divinity" or " New Divinity" men, and will settle no one till they find him to be on what they deem the right side of the question. In such cases, they naturally inquire concerning those who are mentioned as candidates. In one ustance, to our knowledge, a brother has been accused of slander, because he answered such question, and, as he thought, correctly.

What our correspondent says, about licensing astonished at his doctrine, for he taught : ordaining a man, and yet warning the churches against him, is unanswerable. If this has been done at all, it has been done wickedly.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. During the late session of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadel-

phia, the annual meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was held. The report represented that within 15 months, \$38.-000 had been received. At a special meeting, on 18. Jedidiah Cobb, M. D. of Cinc committee was appointed, consisting of bish- was chosen Professor of Anatomy ps Doane and McIlvaine, Drs. Milnor, Kemper, Henshaw and Beasley, and Mr. Magruder Theory and Practice of Medicine; to inquire what alterations were desirable in the Goodwin, late Tutor in the Callege astitution of the Society. The committee re- Modern Languages in place of Prof. Longi ported on the 21st of August. Rev. Dr. A.Pot- G. is to spend two years in Europe &c. not for illustrations of human depravity, but of human innocence and holiness. From a reples of the report should be postponed till the next triennial meeting of the Society. This metion was honever withdraws. Bishou M. Dunesto, of Haverbill, (Mass. on was, however, withdrawn, Bishop Mc Ilvaine, in advocating the report, said that " the | Lincoln, of Boston; Dr. Samue church, and the church alone, should carry on all operations for the benefit of mankind, which were connected with the ministry, whether in the direction of its ministers as to the field of their labors, or the preparation of those who were seeking admissions to the ministry of the church. He declared his decided opposition to The Faculty, exclusive of the all Missionary or Education Societies, which were not under the control either of the General Convention or of some Diocesan Convention. In objects not involving the direction or employment of the ministry, he thought that Christians might properly unite to do good in their volun-tary associations." The Bible Society was given as an instance. Dr. Milnor said, " Should a time of lukewarmness and inefficient operation come, when the intrinsic demands of the ing, on the 21st of Aug. ado missionary work should fail to arouse a sleeping church, then the formation of voluntary associations would be effective in arousing those who had been negligent to the welfare of souls. But no such state of things need be apprehended. The bare idea of voluntary associations being necessary to transact the work which Christ has committed to his church, will be an unfailing stimulus, if every other higher and nobler motive should fail." Dr. Tyng made a ong speech in reply. He contended that the Society under its existing organization had been successful, and increasingly so, and that there was no need of any change. Bishop McIlvaine allowed that it had done well, " but it had done well in spite of its errors, and so may it be said ern Abolitionists. of associations purely voluntary. The Ameriperative duty of all Christian people to agree in can Board of Missions has done well, but it is held on the 25th of Aug. an entirely voluntary association. It has done well in spite of itself," "When there is an as- John Kerr, E. Drake, J. B. Golden Balance, with the Catechism affixed:
Mee Shwa Ee was in type, of which 10,000
Were to be printed. The first volume of the
Old Testament was ready for press, and the 1st
signature had been printed. Of the Awakener,
Investigator, and Three Sciences, there were sociation which has to do with the ministers of necessarily with other Societies. I would have the Rev. G. Woodbridge, the Bible distributed by the church, the church The meeting was opened with pro-

Convention afterwards accepted the

The second and third articles of the stitution follow. Art. 2. The Society shall be

ing all per tu members of this Chu 3. At every triennial mee presentative body of the pal Church in these United S be appointed, by a concu tion by a joint committee of a Board of thirty members, the Bishops of this Church an became patrons of the Society 1829, shall be called the "Bo called the he Protestant Episcopal Che States of America." The nomination shall consist elected by ballot in the H ree Presbyters, and three Lays hy ballot in the House of Ch Deputies.

A new canon was made by the C providing for the appointment of ishops both in this and in fore Hawks was nominated as the hish da, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and Dr. K. of Connecticut, as bishop for lad souri. The former has accepted ment, and it is supposed that the lar

ANNIVERSARY AT ANDOVER. On our first page, we have i

of exercises of the Andover Ann Monday evening, Aug. 31st a meet Porter Rhetorical Society was held. formances were, " Mysticism," by man, jr: "Expediency," by Jan Martyrdom of Cyprian." Smith; " Pantheism," by Ezekiel Rus Tuesday, P. M. an oration was delive fore the same Society, by Rev. Gen. B. C. ver, of Salem. His object was to show debasing influence on morals, political and literature, of the writings of Locke, I etc. In the evening was the ar Society of Inquiry, respecting Missio prayer by the Rev. Horatio Bardwell, Southgate, jr. President of the Society there is a deficiency of genuine Christ ciple in the missionary efforts of the and that action had been increased proportionate increase of religious Wednesday morning, the Alumni past 7. Rev. S. H. Riddel from the appointed last year on the subject Worship, made an interesting st or two inquiries were added to the the committee, respecting the neglect Baptism, and the proportion of che amongst those that die in our parishe Dr. Fitch, first preacher before the Alu Rev. Professor Stowe, the seco being present, Rev. Dr. Blackburg was requested to preach before the the evening. Rev. Prof. Stowe first and Rev. Dr. Lord, second, for next services of Wednesday were int portant practical matter was delivered style of speaking was much improved nesday evening Dr. Blackburn preache impressive sermon on the char as a preacher, Text, " And the people

In the morning of Wednesday, the fin M. P. Chapman, of Southampton, a mem the Middle class, was attended.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess of Delhim, elected to fill the vacancy in the Trustees, occasioned by the death of Rev.

Wisner. Bowpois College.-Commer A. B. Conferred on 31 persons; A. M. on 20; liam Perry, M. D. of Exeter, N. H. Le

bers of the Board of Fellow city; and Timothy Green, Esq. elected members of the Board of

a Professor, now consists of six At the recent examination, a mitted at any previous com tablishment of the College.

CLERGY OF RICHMOND The Committee of Corre

subject of Slavery, of Richn

Resolved, That a Circular dressed to the Clergy of the to the 12th Resolution, ado of the present month, and ing to them as the meeting, and give a distinsion of their views collect object of the said Res in regard to the conduct of Robert G. S

The resolution referred to Resolved. That the clergy

A meeting of the Clergy of R

Present .- The Rev. M. Rob't Ryland, L. M. Lee, J. The meeting, after discussion, w

mber 11, g. 29th, when in addiday before, were Rev.

ons were adopted Resolved, unanimou Resolved. That the ex

the relations of full and affection of the imital Gospel. That whilst or strangers from abro-or strangers from abro-d population, we consi-d duty, as resident mini-el to servants, and to an concerning the dut-Resolved, That we ive any pamphlets of very Societies, and nee the circulation

Resolved, That ers of the Gospel and the State of Virginia the state of Virginia tonists, are wholly wan om extensive acqu WOODERIDGE, Sec'y.

KENTUCKY T e Lexington Lumin Exposition of the object rement of the Colore aragraph.

paragraph.
We have thus briefly oxh association, and confide with cordind support lie, and we trust that by nour efforts, the field of and sterile, will, in due as the rose. We hope d forth an agent to presy, and ultimately to emitional circuits, as is dushen in the South. Fro be distinctly seen that o craugilization of the cted with emancipation. with emancipation prepare for and pro Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh

, J. A. Jacobs Esq. of ry, and Pres. Young an of the Executive ee Persons of Color in Convention, elected of North Carolina.

tal of that State, in Jun-reedings, was a full dis xtending to free person to vote for members of SEORGE THOMPSON IN n Tuesday, Sept. 1st, a Association of New e to introduce Mr. T. to e of the ministers conte

ved of their rights bec be discussed before the ught it should come in or which Bible Societies, Association refused to Mr. T. lectured in th mimadverted with gre rse which the Associat At Concord, on Friday m J. G. Whittier would be ock P. M., when the pri tc. A great excitemen One of the Selectmen

ing the meeting. This hall and court room the time appointed the the Court House and against them retired. impson they proceeded falling in with Whittie Herald, they pelted the what injured them. scaped into a hos ng of several bun the house of Ge supposed then to to the woods, and ke in the charge of the g that it would be a show, than if attenues on. The multitude house than the charge of the g that it would be a show, than if attenues the multitude house the multitude house the content of the multitude house.

his friends, requesting

that neither he nor a
About this time Ge t for, arrived and a in that Thompson
re upon anti-slavery
atever in the placeput a stop to the lect sts, that ished, and su son, they constructed through the ards burnt in the Stated the whole cere rks and the disel ORIZATION ITEMS.

e have passed a law, a Society, or any other ee person of color they o Africa. The amou lune 20th to Aug. 20th, No. of the African Reposition 86,181,81 are the amount of Manchester Vt. is chancery. The donat andford, \$14; Truro, 5, ary 100; Boston, Edward Homer, 100; Edmund , 20. The Young Men his have determined to ser issa Ceve about the 24th of reason to believe that tho

York and others oppo They were finally, how ajority. The Gen

as bishop for Indiana and M

RSARY AT ANDOVER.

age, we have inserted the scher Andover Anniversary. g, Aug. 31st a meeting of the Society was held. The per Mysticism," by A. Kau liency," by Jarvis Greg by Ezekiel Russell.

f the writings of Locke, Paley, ident of the Society, deliver His object was to show the ey of genuine Christian prin and been increased without ease of religious principle ning, the Alumni met at l-H. Riddel from the com were added to the business especting the neglect of Infa

nat die in our parishes. Rev. owe, the second preacher, no Rev. Dr. Blackburn of Illinois preach before the Alumni Rev. Prof. Stowe first preacher ord, second, for next year. The was much improved. We

of Southampton, a member s, was attended.

Text, " And the people we

zer Burgess of Dedham, sioned by the death of Rev.

d on 31 persons; A. M. on 20; M. D. of Exeter, N. H. Lecturer Tutor in the College, Profe es in place of Prof. Longfellow.

versity .- At the annual ion of this Institution, on Thersday is cher, Esq. of Boston, and the Hen. Jan of Haverhill, (Mass.) were elected as Board of Fellows. The Hen. Hen oston; Dr. Samuel Boyd Tooy, vi-othy Green, Esq. of New Yerk, w-ers of the Board of Trastes. e meeting, Mr. Horatio B. Haskett, et Professor of the Latin Language d Mr. Wm. Gammell, for several years llege, was elected assistant.
Mr. James T. Character University, was appointed a sclusive of the President, who

admitted into the Freshman class umber, it is believed, than was ever previous commencement since the of the College. [Prov. Jose

ERGY OF RICHMOND. mittee of Correspondence Slavery, of Richmond, Vs. at a me 21st of Aug. adopted the follow

That a Circular prepared, and the Clergy of the city of Richmo of Henrico, calling their attent Resolution, adopted on the 13th a sent mouth, and respectfully sugge a as the hest means of effecting the said Resolution, to hold a put of the conduct of the Northern Ab Rossar G. Scott, Chairmen.

ROBERT G. SCOTT, Chairm ion referred to is the followin That the clergy be requested he assembling at lation in separate bodies for hat they adopt all proper me enancing the conduct of the

of the Clergy of Richmond 29th of Aug.

29th of Aug.

The Rev. Messrs. Philip Courton

The Rev. Messrs. Philip Courton

E. Drake, J. B. Taylor, H. Ke
verse, G. Woodbridge, A. Melsa
verse, G. Woodbridge, A. Melsa
dt, L. M. Lee, J. Reddick, Char

M. Lee, J. Reddick, Char

M. Woodcock, and W. B. Timberia

J. Woodcock, and W. B. Timberia

M. Kerr was called to the chair, a

Woodlighting, appointed Secrets

Woodlighting, appointed Secrets Woodbridge, appointed & was opened with prayer. , after discussion, was adjut

spiember 11, 1535. 19th, when in addition to those present | ye, were Rev. Messrs, L. W. Al-Hall. A preamble and the follow-

ons were adopted. leed, unanimously, That we earnestie unwarrantable and highly im-ance of the people of any other damestic relations of master and

ad his Apostles, in not interfering sion of slavery, but uniformly relations of master and servant,

ed. That whilst we deem it inexpe-agers from abroad to preach to our latin, we consider it a part of our as resident ministers, to preach the crants, and to give them oral in-censing the duties which they owe and one another.
we will not patronize pamphlets or newspapers of the ocieties, and that we will dis-circulation of all such papers

That the suspicions which do a considerable extent against to a considerable extent against e Gaspel and professors of reli-e of Virginia, as identified with the wholly unmerited, believing as e acquaintance with our n, that they are unanimous schemes of Aboli

WOODBRIDGE, Sec'y.

KENTUCKY UNION.

Lexington Luminary of Aug. 26th, is gian of the objects and plans of the Union for the Moral and Religious at of the Colored Race. We quote

te this streng vention the object of aton, and confidently believe it will cordial support from the Christian I we trust that by the blessing of God efforts, the field of our labor, now bar-erile, will, in due time, bud and blus-We hope soon to be able to ruse. We hope soft to a cause more ultimately to employ evangelists in circuits, as is done by some of our to the South. From this exposition it simely seen that our object is the simelization of the colored Race, unconigation of the control day, archive the enuncipation by colonization or That their moral purification and tation will have a favorable tendency propintous termination of existing rehave no disposition to conceal. That for and promote colonization, we at it will bring down upon our

J. A. Jacobs Esq. of Danville, Cor. Secand Pres. Young of Centre College, nan of the Executive Committee.

ree Persons of Color in North Carolina .- A the Person of Color in North Carolina.—A har Convention, elected to revise the Contino of North Carolina, met at Raleigh the tal of that State, in June last. Among their eeelings, was a full discussion of the policy tending to free persons of color the right of the under certain restrictions; and their to vote for members of Assembly was abold to a scall majority.

Taslay, Sept. 1st, a member of the Gen ation of New Hampshire, asked roduce Mr. T. to address the body. isters contended that they were their rights because slavery could ussed before the Association. They

ould come in on the same ground ich Bible Societies, etc. are admitted. sociation refused to admit the discus-Mr. T. lectured in the Methodist meet-Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. adverted with great severity on the hich the Association took.

ord, on Friday morning, Sept. 4th, it need by handbills, that Thompson Whittier would hold a meeting M., when the principles of the abolisaid be explained, questions answer-A great excitement was soon produc of the Selectmen called on Thompson iends, requesting them to desist from be meeting. This they declined. The and court room were then closed

ourt House and finding both rooms ast them retired. In the mean time ade had assembled. Not finding in they proceeded through the streets

revivals in a few places—especially in Hanover and Lyme. In the former place more than a hundred give evidence of a change.

The churches in the Monadnock Association are in a flourishing condition: some report respecting the state of religion in this Association

was given the summer past.—Also accounts of the state of religion in the Hopkinton and Deer-field Associations, have been published during field Association

The revivals in this State have been greater and more numerous than in any other section of New England. The accounts were cheering to the hearts of those who love the Lord Jesus

FOREIGN ITEMS -A Society of Indies for the abolition of slavery has been established at Paris .-In Feb. last there were in Paris S1 printing offices, 155 lithographie printers, 32 copper plate printers, 25 letter founders, 8 press makers, 9 printing ink manufacturers, and 95 engravers and punch-cutters. In the 84 departments of the kingdom, there are 258 newspapers.-Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh by his son have been published, in 2 vols. The London Quarterly speaks very respectfully of them.—The Canton of Berne, at the close of 1834, had 896 village schools, which contained 75,725 pupils. Of the schools, 763 were Protestant with 68 .. 808 pupils, and 123 Catholic with 6,917 pupils .-The English steam expedition to the Euphrates had been retarded by some difficulties with the grand Seignior .- The Scottish Church Establishment has provided in the churches and chapels of case, 113,-026 sittings; the Dissenters have furnished 141,770 sittings, more than 130,000, by Evangelical Dissenters .- Shortly will be published, in 2 vols. Svo, Greece and the Levant, or Diary of a Summer's Excursion in 1834," by Rev. Richard Burgess, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Our readers will be glad to hear of the arrival at New York on the 6th of Sept. of the Rev. Dr. Codman and family. They came in the Columbus, which left Liverpool, on the 1st. of August.

REV. MR. HUNT IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Rev. Mr. Hunt of North Carolina, has been lecturing on temperance in this county. Last week he delivered nine lectures in Northampton, one in Williamsburgh, and one in Plainfield. He advocates abstinence from wine, cider, beer, etc. In Plainfield, 150 signed the pledge; in Northampton, 527; in Williams-burgh, 210. The Hampshire Central Association, at their late meeting at Greenwich, adopt-

ed the following resolution.

FOR CERN.

the general welfare, and submit their doings to the careful inspection, and candid judgment, of those men, who stand here in the place of the people themselves.

The subject of Warren Bridge was very soon brought under the notice of the Executive, in circumstance demanding serious consideration. Among that numerous population, who are more nearly interested in the result of the controversy, caused by the erection of this Bridge, there were many well disposed persons, who expressed doubts as to the legality of longer demanding toil. They streamously contended that the act of March 28th, 1834, Chap. 131, had expired; that there was no authority any where conferred, by virtue of which the toils could be lawfully demanded; and that the Bridge had become a free public highway. These opinions, openly expressed, offered a sufficient inducement for proposing several questions for the official advice of the Attorney General. The questions proposed, and the replies thereto, accompany this communication. The Directors of Warren Bridge Corporation were informed of the cpinion of the Attorney General; and that it would guide the action of the Executive in this matter. A ready acquiescence, in what was so duclared to be the law of the land, followed on the part of all concerned. This ready acquiescence affords evidence, that our fellow citizens, who are to be so much affected by the eventual decision of this protracted controversy, wait with patience and confidence for the removal of the burden of which they complain; and with a hope, undiminished by any doubt of the justice of their request, or any distrust of the will or the ability of the proper tribunal, at the proper time, to apply the remedy. Legislation upon this affair cannot be long deferred, will it not be best to consider and decide the question early and declars what is intended as our settled policy?

The survey of Boston Harbor, and the preparation of plans defining the lines beyond which it may not be expedient to permit the erection of any what finto and over

Course of the ensuing winter.
On the 17th of March, a Resolve was approved On the 17th of March, a Resolve was approved authorizing the erection of a Sea Wall, on such part of the shore of Rainsford's Island, as may be necessary to protect that Island from the ravages of the sea. In the discharge of this duty, it has been an object of anxious desire, that the liberality of the Legislature should be seconded by a wise and provident expenditure of the sum appropriated. After repeated conferences with intelligent persons, practically acquainted with structures of this nature, it was resolved that, in order to carry into effect the intention of the Legislature, the Wall ought to be of a character similar to that which the United States Agent is now constructing at George's Island. A suitable person was apthat which the United States Agent is now construction, at their late meeting at Greenwich, adoption, at their late meeting at Greenwich, adoption, at their late meeting at Greenwich, adoption, and the following resolution.

In view of the continued prevalence of Intermetation and the service of the mean experience of the service. At the next session of the Council, Mr. Alexander Parris, an able and experienced Engineer, was appointed Agent, who has accepted the office, and entered upon that the United States Agent is now construction.

in with Whittier, and the editor of they petied them with dirt, and injured them. These individuals in several hundreds, immediately related the fource of George Kent, where he house of George Kent, where he house of George Kent, where he where had aken up his quarters and where passed then to be. Mr. Kent had signed by 15 ministers. Mr. Hunt is roposed then to be. Mr. Kent had signed by 15 ministers. Mr. Hunt is roposed the to be. Mr. Kent had if their approach by one of his atmosphere that their the house of George Kent, where had aken up his quarters and where passed then to be. Mr. Kent had afternated by himself and Thompson, but were neither he nor any other man was sut this time Geo. Davis, who had atthing the more sais in the stime Geo. Davis, who had around the more sais and saisnate Louis by a man named Girard, who had around the more soft in their fourced and addressed the assernate the manner of builtings of defect of the materials used, no part of this wall, which was exposed to the full force of the sea, is now standing. Fidelity to the public interests required that measures builting to the sum of the People them that the defect of the pleage of entire abstincted from all inotics. Mr. Hunt is reposed to be protected by this Wall; but owing to some failure in the manner of building, or defect of the sea, is now standing. Fidelity to the public interests required that measures be added to the first of the materials used, no part of this wall, which was a should be adopted most likely to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. This lained, while it affords an effectual barrier to the invasions of pestilence from all model and there are now provided upon me on the 3d day of March last. I where the more any other man was suit this time Geo. Davis, who had a sessinate Louis by a man named Girard, who had a sessinate Louis by a man named Girard, who had a sessinate the first of the f

made by Virginis towereds the \$100,000 proposed to be readed by the Parent Society, will be redeemed.

Emigrants for Libertia—General Blackburn, of Barting and the properties of the fellow entrement of the Ligon of Honor, and one of the oldest receivers of their fellow entrement of Ligon of Honor, and one of the oldest receivers of their fellow entrement of Ligon of Honor, and one of the oldest receivers of their fellow entrement of Ligon of Honor, and one of the oldest receivers of their fellow entrement of Ligon of Honor, and one of the oldest receivers of their fellow entrement of Ligon of Honor, and one of the oldest receivers of their states with all the segment of the states with all the segment of their states with all the segment states of the states with all the segment of their states of the states. Lorence and Oliver, a flower of the states of the

balance.

By a communication from the Department of War, under date of May 11th, 1835, information was received that the apportionment of arms for arming and equipping the Militia under the Act of Congress, having been made out, there was found due to this Commonwealth, a balance equivalent to four thousand seven hundred and thirteen muskets. The Adjutant General was described in the commonwealth of the

ing been made out, there was found due to this Commonwealth, a balance equivalent to four thousand seven hundred and thirteen muskets. The Adjutant General was directed to request that four thousand Muskets, and Rifles, Pistols, Sabres, and Swords, to the amount of the balance, should be forwarded, to be deposited in the Arsenal at Cambridge. Hitherto, however, no part of this apportionment has been received by us here.

In the full possession of all those blessings which are indicated by unsurpassed prosperity, abounding health, and undisturbed tranquility among ourselves, we see demonstrations of an unwonted excitability, in some portions of the country, upon the subject of domestic slavery. To allay this excitement, by any suitable mode, seems obviously the duty of the philanthropist and the patriot. Our constitution guarantees, to each of the States, the exclusive control and management of its own internal affairs. Whatever may be the opinions, or the desires of the People of the States of the States of the States of the People of the States of this Union. Whatever measures may be necessary now, or at a fature period, for the removal of existing evils, must, and should be referred to the prudence, justice, and compassion of those who are most deeply interested in the results, awaiting the chief of our political blessings, and as the pillar on which lean the hopes of those who are quickly to succeed us in the scenes of this world;—for the perpetuity of this Union we will readily acquisece in sacrifices as large and as liberal as duty does, or shall secure the produce of the country that constitution, and hope.

In entering upon the important business which specially decaying our consideration at this time, we said the depends our consideration at this time, we said the depends our consideration at this time, we said the depends our consideration at this time, we said the depends our consideration at this time, we said the depends our consideration at this time, we said the dear the product of the case of the

cially demands our consideration at this time, we shall not be unmindful of our dependence upon the Great Legislator of the Universe, for the benefits shain not be eminded to our dependence upon the Great Legislator of the Universe, for the benefits which have come to us through the institutions of our fathers, nor less for any that may flow to ourselves or posterity by the labors in which we shall now engage. Surrounded as we are by irresistible evidences of the prudent forecast of our predecessors, does not wisdom dictate an adherence to the road illumined by experience, rather than to trust to that which is marked out only by the fifful glimmerings of a specious theory? Do the scenes that are passing around us, and the crisis which seem to be coming, indicate such an advance towards perfection of the social state, as will justify a wide departure from the course which has hitherto assured our peace and safety? From the earliest period of our history, the militia of Massachansetts has been relied on as a sure defence against assault or commotion. Whether the present is a time when it will be best to make the experiment of neglecting it, is submitted to the wisdom of the Representatives of the People;—to the People them-

pas, as they have, from the earth.

By the provisions of the constitution of the Commonwealth, the duties of the Chief Magistrate were devolved upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me of the fairly dependent of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day of March last. I have assisted upon me on the 3d day last. The amount of Receipts for the electron months preceding is \$164,000; about \$11,000 more than was received during the twelve months of the supplies of the Centure of the Science of Human Life.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Science of Human Life.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Science of Human Life.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Science of Human Life.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Science of Human Life.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of the Science of Human Life.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The

Tuesday, Sept. 8 .- In the Senate, the Revised Statutes were taken up, and considered, and Chap. 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, were amended, passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence. The consideration of chapter 14 was postponed till to-

anderation of chapter 14 was postponed the to-orrow, 12 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. Leonard, of Norton, presented petition of Daniel Lane and others, inhabitants of at place, praying that the punishment of death may abulished, which was hid on the table. The Re-sed Statutes were then taken up, and discussed until a burn of adjunctions.

Michigan.—The legislative Council of Michigan has held its Special Session, and adjourned. They adopted by an unanimous vote, a report disapproving of the compromise proposed by the U.S. Commis-sioners, Messrs, Rush and Howard, and passed an act appropriating \$310,000 to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the territory of Michigan, from the en-croachments of Ohio. The Detroit Journal states that this fund is placed in the hands of the acting gov-ernor, to be disposed of as he may think proper. The only other measures of the Council were the passing of four acts for the incorporation of Rail Ronds.

Centennial Celebration .- Rev. Dr. Hawes this city, has been appointed to make the address at the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of this town. The character of Dr. Hawes as a divine, scholar, and antiquarian, authorises the community to expect a production of no ordinary character; and we have no fear of being disappointed. The Address we have no fear of being disappointed. The Address will no doubt comprise, what has long been wanted and looked for, a detailed history of the town, from its first occupation by a few emigrants, to its present importance in the various agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, literary and religious operations of the world. The subject is not only an important and interesting one, but it is in good hands, and we anticipate a treat, both from its delivery and perusal. [Hartford Review.

Maryland, having requested the Methodist Episcopal Church in that county, "to discontinue holding camp meetings in the county during the present excitement," in relation to the colored population, the committee then making arrangements for holding a camp meeting, immediately met, and unanimously resolved that "all popular assemblies are at this time highly improper," and concluding with a resolution that the citizens aforesaid be, on their part, "respectfully requested to decline holding horse races, treats, and barbecues." The committee had the citizens on the hip."

Arrest of Sabbath Breakers.—We are happy to learn that two of the passengers of the steamboat Citizen, who were engaged in the Sabbath riots at Hingham, have been arrested, and committed to juil to await their trial.

On Sunday afternoon last, a party from the fishing boats which had put into Gloucester harbor, went on shore, and after committing some depredations in gardens and orchards, became noisy and commenced fighting in the street. Two of them were arrested,

gardens and orchards, became noisy and commenced fighting in the street. Two of them were arrested, and yeaterday tried before Justice Phelps, and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the House of Correction—which they will probably find rather poor fishing-ground. The civil authorities of Gloucester have set a good example of energy and vigorous enforcement of the laws against rioters and Sabbath breakers.

Landmark.

A subscription has been opened at Newport for A subscription has been opened at Newport for raising the necessary stock for the erection of a large and elegant Hotel in that town, for the more convenient accommodation of the numerous visiters at that place. It is proposed that the house shall cost \$40,000, of which amount one half is already subscribed.

Charles Clapp, A. M., late Principal of the Dorschetzer Academy. Mass, and recently totar in Annual Computer and the Academy of the Computer Academy. Mass, and recently totar in Annual Computer Acad Charles Crapp. A. M., take Frincipal via Ambered According Masses, and recently tutor in Ambered Cacheny, Mass., and recently tutor in Ambered Callege, was on Friday evening appointed Prospect of English Literature in the Albany Academy.

Ref. 11.

Indubits Liberatus—in omnibug Carita—Letters to Young Ladies—by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney—second edition. For sale by WM. PERCE, No. 9 Combill.

Sept. 11.

perst College, was on Friday esser of English Literature in the Albany Academy.

The amount of recipits on the Boston and Worcester Rail Road the last week for fare of passengers, was \$4,051.40; for freight, \$488.37; total \$4,539.77.

Hartford has been lately taken, by which it is ascertant for the second sec

he limits of the city 8,800.
The steamboat Lexington, according to a statement bablished by Capt. Vanderbilt, ran three months be-ween New York and Providence—running days 79, n which time she performed the distance of 16,590 n which time she performed the distance of 16,59 niles, without being detained one hour for repairs o any description.

The Board of Aldermen on Monday passed a re-The board of Auerinen on Monday passed a re-plye to widen Tremont street, from the corner of eacon street to Pemberton's Hill, by taking a por-on of the estates formerly of Mr. Eiot, Gov. Phil-ps and Gardiner Greene, and that of Dr. Ware. he street is to be made of the width of fifty feet.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult. Mr. JONEPH BARNARD workshied Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Salen Sermon by Rev. Baron Staw, of Boston.
Rev. Bels. Jacobs, late Pastor of the Haptist Church in Cambridgenott, was publicly recognized as Pastor of the Baptist Church in East Cambridge, on Sabbath evening the 25d ult. Sermon by Rev. Baron Staw, of Roston. The Tendency of Religion

The Symptotic and eventual tendency of Religion

The Symptotic and eventual reading the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Forbes, or Education and reading the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Forbes, or Education and reading the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Bath; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Commings of Portland; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. British Hand of Fellowship of Rev. Mr. Boynton, of Physiology, Benediction by the Pastor.

Rev. Mesers. Shuck and Dayersport, were ordsined as Baptist Missionaries to the East, on the 30th of August, at Richmond, Va. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Rjaland.

Aug. 24th, over the 1st Baptist Church, Richmond, Va. Rev. A. P. Reitton.

On Wednesday, the 25th oft. at New Woodstock, Cazonovia, Etsina Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton, was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry, as a missionary to the heather.

The A. B. C. F. M. met in Religion.

last year.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Annual Meeting of this Body will be held at Rev. Mr. Cornell's, Quincy, to commence on Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 9 A. M. and close on Wednesday P. M. by the administration of the Lord's Sapper, and collection in aid of Domestic Missions. The several Pastors and Churches in this Conference, are respectfully reminded, that it is desirable for each Church Dorchester, Sept. 9, 1835.

Cierk of Conference

A CARD.—The Treasurer of the Botton Children's Friend Society, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of One Hundred and Size Dotlars, as a domain one mite Young Ladies of the Newton Seminary, it keing the avails of their Sewing Society.

rehester, on the 10th of Aug. Mrs. Agubah Clapp, David Clapp, Jr.—Oblituary Natice next week, elses, Col. John Sale, an officer of the revolution, 78, triestown, Page Farley, son of Capt. John Gibbs, y Elliott, 21.

Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. James Tucker, 71.

of S. In Carlyle, Illinois, Mr. Andrew Nichols Evans, late of

THE Next Term will commence on Monday, Sep 28th. Application to be made at the school-re-

"DAY'S ACADEMY"

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, and SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Wrentham, Nass.

SAMUEL DAY, A. B. Principal:
Miss Sahail Bitoliass, Associate Principal.
Miss Sahail Bitoliass, Rom Paris, French Teacher.
Miss Many J. Alders, Teacher of Music on Fine Fort.

and Guitar.

Mims ANNA M. BROWNE, Assistant Teacher.

TERMS.

The Fall Term in this Institution will constitution will constitution.

COMMENTARY on the Epistle to the Romans, with a translation and various excursus, by Mosse Sungar Prof. of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Sominary Andower. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. A supply of the above work for Sale by WW. PERKE, 2 Corn.

POETRY.

From the Religious Offering. WOODLAND EFFIE.

Whene'er the noble perish, they secure A general sympathy; e'en nations mourn But oft in silence are the humble poor Unto their fong unbroken slumber borne. Yet deem it not amiss, that I record The dving hours of one in humble life, Unknown to general fame, whose only strife Was to subdue herself, and serve her blessed Lord

Nor had fair science stored her pensive mind And yet she had a sympathetic heart, To feel for others as herself inclined. But deem her not a child of vulgar mould The fount of genius oped and flowed within And oft in solitary places seen, She there did converse sweet with God's creation hold.

Oft went she forth in silence and alone, With raptured eye and wandering footsteps slow; Above her path the elm's green such is thrown, Around her gentle feet the wild flowers blow. The lived in solitode, but not apart,
But with the tree and flower in converse met,
At early more, and when the sun was set,
And viewless spirits came, and whispered in her heart

She sought the vale, she sought the pleasant hill, The place for birds to sing, and lambs to play, Where one might hear the faintly dashing rill, Or from the brake the partridge start away, And see reflected in the sun's bright beam, In here and there an opening of the trees That gently bow accordant to the breeze,

The deep and distant track of many a mountain stream And in them all a heavenly glory smiled. These were her study ; she found teachers her And read in cliffs and brooks and trees around, In every song, in every sylvan sound, The praises sweet of Him, whom heavenly hosts revers

The neighbors marked her pure and quiet mind; They call her Woodland Effic, and comprise In that loved name whate'er in woman-kind Can charm the thought, and can eachant the eyes. The very trees did seem to know her tread, And as she passed her sylvan haunts along, The birds broke out in a more happy song,
And bade and flowers did drop their tragrance on her bead

There was at times upon her beaming face A sadness, the result of serious thought,
But e'en her melancholy had a grace,
A loveliness, which fickle art ne'er taught.
And oft her converse with sweet nature threw
A kind, reviving pleasure in her look,
Which, like the sunbeam in the summer brook,

flumed her pensive brow, and graced her eye of blue But blasting came upon that lovely one;
A sickness wastes her, e'en in youth's bright days,
And slims her light, as fades the setting sun.
No more smid the blooming wood she strays, No more she marks the lambkins on the green Nor spins the wool, nor at the close of da

With maidens round the hearth, in beauty's glow is seen. Pale is her cheek, except a transient glow. Fall is not cheek, except a training to the tomb:

Net peaceful waters through her bosom flow, And hope and joy upon their borders bloom. And why? What gives this peace at such an hour It is RELIGION! She hath chosen the pur The "better part" with her of old who felt its power Carewel! ! she says, ye fields, whose colored dress Regaled my heart, and blest my curious eve I go to fields of greater loveling Whose waters never full, nor flowers die: Farewell! ye hirds upon the dewy spray, Firewell' ye hirds apon the dewy spray, Whose pleasant note hath joyed my soul at morn, Swelling at noon, and at the close of day, Of harmony and peace and freedom born; And yet no more those joyful notes I hear; I go to heavenly lands, where to my view, Bright bands approach, unearthly songs renew, with blest harmony entrance the enraptured ear. Thus spake the meek-eye Effle, are she died to

Thus spake the meek-eyed Effle, ere she died : Her parting hour with heavenly peace was bleat The neighbors came, and by the river's side, Laid down her body in its place of rest.

There flowers are strown, and there the lambkins.

There come the maids and swains at eve to weep,

Ahove the turf, that Effic's dyst shall keep. And long, in silence and, protect her mouldering clay But where's her nobler part ! The flowers they give, May crown her dust, but cannot deck her soul : Her spirit doth in highest heaven live, Where's nought of imperfection, sin or dole : The Saviour bade St. John in Patmos write

Thus brightly clothed she walketh by that Saviour's side. * "But one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

LURE X. 42.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT PARIS. remperance Statistics—promotion of Temperance in France and throughout Europe—work for the American Temperance Society. Popery—Reambourg, or Rationalism and Tradition—devotion to the Virgin—Popery and Educa-tion. Mr. Pyt's church,—Mr. Oliver—help from Ameri-

in the eighteenth century they separated, he practices.

The time has come, Mr. Editor, when every casks: "Where, then, are the adepts of Ra-

law. They are endeavoring to revive some of the old consecrated days, imposing, though contrary to the law, such burdens on the laboring people, that the minister of Religion has been obliged to interfere by a circular, calling them to their duty. A priest has lately been prosecuted for an attack on M. Guizot, the Minister of Public Instruction. He exclaimed in a sermon, "Where then is the religion of unfortunate France? Ah! it is worse now than in the days when her priests went to heaven from the stake of the martyr; for the books of from the stake of the martyr; for the books of instruction for the school of France, are only books of heresy." M. Guizot, being a Protestant would not be likely to encourage at least such of the Catholic books as are full of the grossest superstitions. The catechism circulated grossest superstitions. The cateenism circulated by the government for the common schools and composed under the direction of M. Cousin, is disdained by the more violent of the priest-hood. Thirty-three Protestant common schools have just been organized in ten departments,

have just been organized in ten departments, where none existed before.

The church in the Roe St. Anne, lately left destitute by the death of Mr. Pyt, think of sending to Switzerland for Mr. Oliver. He is the same who was sent to Canada, to see what could be done for the French, there. The only reason why he ever left this flock of his in Paris was, why he ever left this flock of his in Paris was, that they could not sustain him. There are now more than a hundred members in this little church: none have been admitted but on evi-dence of personal piety. It is in all respects more like our American churches, for the charmore like our American churches, for the character of the communicants and the character of the preaching, than any other church in Paris. But they are extremely poor. Most of them are in the humblest walks of life. They cannot afford to rent a hall large enough to accommodate all who come to hear. They applied to Mr.—to know if he could promise them aid from America. He heard their story—and though he knew not from where the money was to come, he felt obliged to promise them that they should have assistance to pay the salary of that rehave assistance to pay the salary of that re-markable servant of God, Mr. Oliver. The gentlemen of the committee, who had applied with their minds in darkness, on receiving this promise, burst into tears. They could hardly contain their expression of thankfulnes to God, contain their expression of thankfulnes to God, who had thus opened a way before them. Whoever there is who feels for France, and for Paris, let him be glad that here is a place where he can bestow his money with a prospect of doing great good. God has greatly blessed all that has been done by this small Society. They labor with all humility and perseverance, for nought but the spread of the gosnel.

From the Journal of Commerce

Mr. Editor,—Your present correspondent, though personally unknown to the Editor he ad-dresses, is a Southerner and a slaveholder, and Miscellany.

Misce Table 3.04 22.—I spoke to you lately of the Temperance Society of the town of Amiens, in one of the eastern departments of France. I have since learned, from official documents, facts that lead me to think that, however much want many towns in the United States had of temperance reform, Amiens at least has as much. The town contains 42,000 inhabitants, and it is found that there are drank by that population, 43,500 glasses (petits verres) of spirituous liquors (can de vie) every day or 15,000,000 of glasses every year. Exclude from this number many women and children, and it will be eastly seen to what depths of intemperance they are plunged. Wine, which is drank more freely than cider, is not included in this statistic. There are 715 places where wines in the consider exactly the right position on this substantist. There are 715 places where wines in the consider exactly the right position on this substantist. will be easily seen to what depths or many fance they are plunged. Wine, which is drank more freely than cider, is not included in this statistic. There are 715 places where wine and spirits are sold, averaging one for every ten houses.

This is the first attempt to collect temperance. This is the first attempt to collect temperance ingreader of your columns. Sir, there is as This is the first attempt to collect temperance statistics in France. If successive attempts are to be so appalling in their results, we shall begin to have some doubt, on not only the temperance in wine countries, but of the indefinite perpetuation of slavery at the South, as there is at the North, for its immediate in countries, and the indefinite perpetuation of solution. Nay, in a communication of the solution. Nay, in a communication is come paper (perhaps the sum emotioned in some paper (perhaps the sum emotioned in s

tionalism? Some of them have taken refuge in Eclecticism, (Cousin?) the larger part build upon the Scotch philosophers? the rest wander in vague dreams of an indefinite perfectibility. And while philosophic pride is engaged in endies controversy, public opinion has marched in advance. Saturated with Rationalism, she has become sick of it. Aprior; theories are discredited: the public wants facts. Since, then, there is a movement of reaction, it will certainly redound to the triumph of traditions!" You see from this extract, that the writer has reduced as he thinks, the contest, to a belief implicit in traditions, or to an entire configence in human reason. And because, forsooth, the want of something to rest upon is awakening religious emotions in the nation, he dotse upon a return oh is fallen church, as a thing actually about to take place: as if there was not an heaven-wide difference between respect for the word of God, and respect for the traditions of one.

Many a dishearmend mother or distressed wife consoles herself, amidst the otherwise complete vicious abandonment of a hushand or a son, by seeing that there still remains some time plets vicious abandonment of a hushand or a son, by seeing that the extent of the refuge to the consolations that he administered to a wicked man upon his bed to death. The missionary in France gives, in a journal, an account of the consolations that he administered to a wicked man upon his bed of death. The missionary in France gives, in a journal, an account of the consolations that he administered to a wicked man upon his bed of death. The missionary in terrogates the penitent man and asks him; "In the midst of all your disorderly debauches, did you not preserve some practical respect for the Holy Virgin."

The efforts of the Catholics to re-establish things in France as during the old regime, are becoming notoriouely hold. If it is provided to the consolations with the consolation has exapend my recollection.

The efforts of the Catholics to re-establish things in France

our normers release to he doped in this manner.

—There may be such men in Charleston—and for aught I know they may be respectable; but if this be, as "Bicknell's Reporter's" editorial introduction of their article has it, "three of the most respectable citizens of Charleston," t is passing strange that three or four Charles-

ton gentlemen whom I know to be very respectable, to whom I submitted the article, should know nothing of either of them.

Now that the subject of slavery is finding its way into almost every paper in the land—is undergoing discussion, and the community every where must be making up some definite opinion upon the good or the evil of it, and if the latter, upon its removeableness or unremoveableness, it is important that honest and upright editors of our public journals, who have so of our public journals, who have so much influence in framing and directing public opinion, should be guided by the clearest light which existing facts can throw upon the subject: for facts very often qualify arguments, and very often furnish the best foundation for arguments to be

How far the Northern abolitionists are to be made responsible for the excesses of the West —what is the precise character of the pamphlets with which the South is said to have been rewith which the South is said to have been recently inundated, and what connection the most
respectable portion of those who are advocating
speedy or immediate abolition have with their
origination or circulation, perhaps remains yet
to be known. I have not seen any of the pamphlets or papers complained of.

There has however been advanced both for-

Inere has nowever been advanced note look for-nerly and recently one strange doctrine in re-erence to the subject of slavery—viz. that be-ause the Constitution forbids, (as it clearly and inquestionably does.) all interference on the part of Congress, and on the part of the nonslateholding States, on the subject of slavery, that therefore no individuals must write or publish their sentiments in reference to this matter, (i. e.) where these sentiments are adverse to the system—for I find that the complainers make no objection to any extent of discussion, provided the result of that discussion be, that slavery is a lawful, useful, innocent or necessary state of things. I find in a Southern paper of Nov. 1833, and I was disposed from the curiosity of the article to copy it into a book, which I keep for such purposes, the following sentiments advanced on the part of the editor. "It is seldom that we introduce it into our columns, because it is one on which it does not become the American Press now to argue. (The occome the Interican Press note to argue. (The inthisizing is my own, not the editor's.) The argument was closed forever when the Federal Constitution was adopted, and the question will not be suffered to be opened again, while the Union rests on jts present foundation. Nineteen twentieths of the Southern State sentiments.

Suppression of the Order of Jesuits .- The fol lowing decree for the suppression of the Jesuite, giv-ing them an annuity of 25 cents a day for the priests and monks, and 15 cents for the lay brethren, ap-peared in the Madrid Gazette of July 9th.

peared in the Madrid Gazette of July 9th.

"ROYAL ORDER."

"It being necessary for the prosperity and welfare of the State that the pragmatic sanction of the 2d of April, 1767, which enacts the law, 3 chap. 26, book 1, of the late digest, shall be re-established in full force and vigor; and as thereby my august great grandfather. Don Carlos III., was pleased to support the state of the state of the same property of the state of the same property the state of the same property the state of the same property o grandfather, Don Carlos III., was pleased to suppress throughout the kingdom, the order known under the denomination of the Society of Jasus, and taking possession of their temporalities, by and with the advice of the Council of Ministers, I have decreed in the name of my august daughter, the Queen Donas Isabella II., as follows:—

"1. There shall be for ever suppressed througout the kingdom the Society of Jesus, which, by a Royal decree of the 29th May, 1815, was ordered to be restablished, which decree is from henceforth null and yold, as it was already propugned to be by the Cortes

roid, as it was already pronounced to be by the Cortes of 1820.

"2. The Members of the Society shall not be "2. The Members of the Society shall not be permitted to re-unite in any body or community under any pretext whatever, fixing their residence in any place which they shall make choice of in the kingdom, with the approbation of the Government, where those who are ordained shall remain in quality of secular clergy, subject to their respective rules without wearing the habit of the said order, or retaining connection or dependence whatsoever with the superiors of the Society not in Spain, and those who are not or

tion or dependence whatsoever with the superiors of the Society not in Spain, and those who are not ordained in class or in quality of laymen, subject to the common law.

"2. The temporalities shall be taken possession of without loss of time, in which are included their estates, effects, furniture and moveables, as also real cetates and civil and ecclesiastical rents which the regulars of the Society possess without prejudice to the charges and subsistence of the regulars proper, which

shall consist of five reals per day to the priests during

shall consist of five reals per day to the priests during their life, or until they shall have obtained a location, and three reals to the laymen equally, which shall be paid to both one and the other every six months from the treasury of the sinking fund, and which they will forfeit by leaving the kingdom.

"4. Foreign Jesuits who are within the Spanish dominions in or out of their colleges, and likewise their novices who have not yet commenced the profession shall not enjoy the benefit of these provisions.

"5. The estates, rents, and property, of whatever kind they may be, which the regulars of the company actually possess, shall be immediately applied to the extinction of the debt or payment of its interest. From this shall be excepted, however, the pictures, libraries and chattels, which may be useful to the institutions of arts and sciences, as also the colleges, residences, and houses of the society, their churches, ornaments, and holy vessels, respecting which I retain to myself the disposal, under the advice of the Ecclesiastical Council of them may be necessary and convenient. Let it be understood and executed. (Signed by the Royal hand)

"Manuel Garcia Herrero."

"Aranjuez, July 4."

Auburn Theological Seminary.—The Com-

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The Con

Auburn Theological Seminary.—The Commencement at this institution was on Wednesday of last week. The following were the exercises:

On Tuesday evening.—1. Prayer. 2. Music. 3. Present Aspect of our Country, H. Cherry, Rochester, N. Y., Orator for Western Fraternity. 4. Origin and Succession of the Ministry, C. Waterbury, Franklin, N. Y. Orator for Rhetorical Society. 5. Music. 6. Pre-eminence of Christianity, B. Van Zandt, Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y. Orator for Theological Society. 7. The World's Conversion, R. S. Cook, Syracuse, N. Y., Orator for Society of Inquiry. 8. Music. 9. Benediction.

On Wednesday.—1. Prayer. 2. Music. 3. Moral Influence of Infidelity, S. Hopkins, Geneva. 4. Influence of the Bible on Civil Liberty, D. Malin, Jerusslem. 5. Innovation not Improvement, C. N. Mattoon, Lenox, Mass. 6. Music. 7. The Importance of a natural manner in the Pulpit, J. Richards, jun., Auburn. 8. Connection of Intellectual Philosophy with Theology, J. M. Ballou, Madrid. 9. Religious Newspapers, E. B. Crane, Schenectady. 10. Music. 11. Benediction.—N. Y. Obs.

PAUFERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The following PAUFRISM IS MASSACHUSETTS.—The following interesting facts or this subject, we find in a communication published in the Worcester County Courier. They will doubtless be new to many of our readers. It appears that the poor tax is a greater burden on the citizens of Massachusetts than on the citizens of New York or Pennsylvania, as far as can at present be ascertained, or on the citizens of any State in the Union. The suggestion in the concluding paragraph is worthy of attention. We believe that the plan pointed out has already been adopted in a number of our country towns, as well as in nearly all our large maritime towns.—Mercantile Journal.

Pauperism in Massachusetts and other States.—

Pauperism in Massachusetts and other States— Two hundred and twelve towns made returns last year of the number of poor and of the expense in-curred for their support. In all the counties, part on-ly of the towns made returns. As far as these go,

Supposing the ratio of expenditure on pauper account to be the same in the towns that did not make returns as in the towns that did, the aggregate expenditure of Massachusetts for 1834 was \$225,245, population in 1830,610,014.

diture of Massachusetts for 1834 was \$225,245, population in 1830, 610,014.

For the whole 55 counties in the state of New York returns for the last year were made to the secretary of that state, showing the poor tax of the whole state to have been \$304,913; population 1,918,608.

Estimating the expense of pauperism in the State of Pennsylvania, from the printed reports of eight counties (exclusive of Philadelphia) it stands, for the county \$159,864; city and districts \$138,748; total for the state \$208,912; population 1,348,222.

According to this data the annual poor tax, on each thousand of the population is in Massachusetts \$369, in New York \$159 and in Pennsylvania \$221.

Is it not suprising that these comparisons should present results so unfavorable to Massachusetts ? It is believed that our system is in fault, and that the poor in this state might on the whole be as well provided for as they now are and one half of the expense saved, by adopting the system of county poor houses with farms on the plan of the middle States.

Large Crop or Whear,—Mr. Moses Cowles,

LARCE CROP OF WHEAT.—Mr. Moses Cowles, of Amherst, harvested from about four and a half acres, one hundred and fifty shocks of wheat, which will yield, on an average, five pecks the shock, making in the whole one hundred and eighty-seven and a half bushels, or about forty-two bushels to the acre.

Our informant states that this is supposed to be th largest produce of wheat ever harvested in Hampshir County.—Hampshire Gazette. NEGRO PICKED UP AT SEA .- An extract of a let

NEGRO FICKED UP AT SEA.—An extract of a letter received in this city, from Portland, states that a Guinea negro was picked up at sea, in the Guif Stream, by the sch. Emeline, at the distance of six bundred and forty miles from Cuba, and brought to that port. He was in a small cance, and had left Cuba to escape from slavery under a hard master. He had been from Congo in Africa only 5 or 6 months, and was almost exhausted when fallen in with by the schooner. General Fessenden has taken him into his family.—Mer. Journal.

NOTICES.

The Religious Charlishle Society of Worcester County, will hold their annual meeting at Northbridge, First Parish, on Wednesday the 16th of Sept. nest, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, The Harmony Conference of Churches will meet in the same place, and on the same play, at 4 o'clock P. M. and continue their meeting on Thursday.

B. Rockword, Clerk of Conf.

Westborough, Aug. 25, 1835.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- Agreent or recent vote of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, If Temperance Societies in this Commonwealth, and the releads of temperance in every town and village where no lociety is formed, are hereb, invited, and urgently request, d to choose two or more Delegates to meet in Convention, it the ODEON, (inte Federal Street Theatre, in Boston, in the fourth Wednesday in September, being the 23d, at in the fourth Wednesday in September, being the 23d, at

o'clock.

IP It is desirable that every Temperance Society be reresented, as the business is important.

W. Channino, Rec. Sec'y.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28, and continue twenty-fiv weeks, including a recess of one week. None are admitted weeks, including a recess of one week. None are admitted under the age of fourteen years. Applications may be made to MISS Z. P. GRANT, and it is desirable they should be made before the last of September. It is requested, that the stated, whether the candidate applies for a longer time than one term; and that, not only her name and age, but also her acquirements and character, be definitely communicated.

Board, including washing and lights, \$1.75 a week. Fuel a separate charge.—Tuition for the term \$15. The tuition and \$25 towards the fuel and board, to be paid at entrance. Ipsuich, Sept. 4, 1895.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS.

THE Subscriber receives into his family as pupils, twen
ty-five boys, to be instructed in the common and
higher departments of knowledge, including the Latin and

Ity-five boss, to be instructed in the common and higher departments of knowledge, including the Latin and Greek Languages.

All necessary attention will be given to the intellectual habits—the manners, health and hearts of the pupils, that they may advance in virtue and piety as well as is general himselfedge. A report of their progress as scholars, and of the manners of the research of their Parents at the form of the progress as scholars, and of the situation is in the form of the second of the research of their Parents at the state of the second of the

NEW BOOKS.

THE NUN. By Mrs. Sherwood. Third Edition. "The Test of Truth," and "Freeness of Grace," By

Mary Jane Graham.

MILLER ON BAPTISM. Infant Baptiam Scriptural and Reasonable; and Baptiam by Sprinkling or Affusion the most suitable and Edifying mode; in four Discourses. By Samuel Miller, D. B.

A COMPANION FOR THE SICK. Altered from Wilson's Afflicted Man's Companion," with additions; and a selection of Appropriate Poetry. By Rev. S. G. Winchester.

PORTION OF THE SOUL .- 2d Edition.

THE PORTION OF THE SOUL; or, Thoughts on its attributes and tendencies as indicating its destiny, by the Rev. Herman Hooker. "The Lord is my portion, exith my soul.—\$3.8.11.24. Just published by FERKINS, WARVEN & CO. 114 Washington attract.—Also for sale as above.

A COMMENTARY on the Episile to the Romans, designed for Students of the English Bible. By Charles Hodge, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. one vol. Scot. Sept. 4.

THIS DOF MELANCIMON.

LINCOLN,
The Life of Philip Melancthon, comprising an account of the most important transactions of the Reformation. Ry F. A. Cox, D. D., L. D. First American, from the second London Edition, with important alterations, by the Action. Extract from the Preface. - The author says. I have spar-

he late, therefore, presents to be delightfully satisfactory, to increase the biographer feels it to be delightfully satisfactory, to have rescued from the concealment of a dead language, the rich materials which he has incorporated in this work, and thus to have become the instrument of raising from the long interment of three centuries, the character and the glory of one of the brightest ornaments of religion and literature.

A POPULIAR SCHOOL BOOK.

A POPULIAR SCHOOL BOOK.

The Mist, with Questions and Notes, have been printed within three years.

An eminent School Teacher of this city, remarks:—If Franklin said that he who would attain to a good English tyle, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Adsison, ought it not to be said that wheever would possess a well-lakanced mind and good habits of thought, must give his days and nights to Matts on the Mind?

MEMOIR of Harlan Page, or the Power of Prayer and Personal Effort for the Souls of Individuals, by Wm. A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract PARLEY'S ALMANAC. Peter Parley's Almanac for the Old and Young, for 1236,
SHIP AND SHORE. Ship and Shore, or Leaves from
the Journal of a Cruise to the Levant, by an Officer of the
U. S. Navy. Just published by CROCKER & BREWS.
TER, 47 Washington street.

FERGUS NATURAL THEOLOGY.

PERGUS NATURAL THEOLOGY.

CLASS Book of Natural Theology; or the Testimony of Natural Theology; or the Testimony of Natural Theology; or the Testimony of One of Natural Cology; or the Natural Theology; or the Natural Theology; or the Natural Theology; or the Natural Natural Natural Theology; or the Natural Na

able forms has seen described by the same of the Massachus and conformable to law. By a member of the Massachus and conformable to law. By a member of the Massachus and Seen destine, revised and enlarged.

BIBLES, in Pearl, Agate and Nouparell Type, for the pocket, in various bindings.

SCOTT'S BIBLE, well bound, for six dollars.

FINE LETTER PAPER, Fine Quarto Post; manufactured at Russell Hubbard's Milt, Norwich, Coan. A size manufactured expressing for sermons, Coan. A size manufactured expressing for sermons, Grant Paper, Quilt, &c. Just received and for sale by WM.

PEIRCE, No. 9 Corubill.

AND HYMNS.

TISTILESTON has received a conjunction of FALL AND FINTER GOODS.

The AND HYMNS.

PSALMS AND HYMNS.

UST Published and for Sale by WILLIAM PERCE,
Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship, containing all
he paslms and Hymns of Dr. Watts which are deemed valnible, together with a new version of all the palms, and
nany original hymns, besides a large collection from other
artiers. By William Allen, D. D. Fresident of Bowdon
College; Author of American Biography and Historical
Deltionary, 260 pages 18mo. Members of singing choirs,
charches, &c. furnished at reasonable terms. Aug. 22.

New Clork's Mingazine;

Of FALL AND PLIVER thin
Whitney Blankets, from 9-4
to 14-4.

Marsselles Quilts, from 9-4
and 8
Hown
Comforters.

Lines
Comforters.

Lines
Hikk
Hikk
Large sssortment of Super
Thibet and English Mericovering.

larged.
SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS, for the Juvenile Phisopher. A Present for the Young-part first, -Illustradb to engaying. losopher. A Fresent for the Young-part max, situation teel by engravings.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, in two parts. By John Bunyan. With Notes and a Lite of the Author. By Rev. T. Scott, Late Chaplain to the Lock Hospital.

YOUTH'S BOOK OF ASTRONOMY. By J. L. Comstock, M. D. Author of Elements of Mineralogy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. &c. For Sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington street.

Aug. 25.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS; being the nuthorized version of that part of the Sacred volume. Metrically arranged. By James Nourse, Editor of the "Paragraph Bible." Just published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington street.

MRS. MALCOM'S MEMOIR. A brief memoir of Mrs. Lydia M Malcom, late of Boston, Mass. wife of Rev. Howard Malcom, nouth edition. Just published, for asie by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington 81. 4.28.

MOREIGN IMMIGRATION. Imminent dangers to the Free Institutions of the United States through Foreign Immigration, and the present State of the Naturalization Laws. A Series of numbers, originally published in the New-York Journal of Commerce. By an American, Just Published and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

CLERK'S MAGAZINE.

tizens of the United States, and made conformable to w. By a member of the Massachusetts Bar. Second ed. vrised and enlarged.

A supply of the above for sale by WM. PERCE, 9 Corn-

JUST PUBLISHED;

CLASS ROOK OF NATURAL THEOLOGY, or the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections and Giverning Goo, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein.—Acrs siv. 15.—Revised and enlarged, and adapted to Paston's Illustrations; with Notes, Selected and Original, Biographical Notices, and a Vocabulary of Scientific Terms. By the Rev. Chas. Henry Aiden, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ludies.

A Class Book of Natural Theology, adapted, both in matter and price, to our numerous schools of a higher order, for any price, to our numerous schools of a higher order, and price, to our numerous schools of a higher order, the manufacture of the present of the increasing number of our seminaries for young ladies, especially, the want has, hitherto, had no remedy in the form of a textbook. In that justly popular and invaluable work, Paley's Theology Illustrated, here are, it is found, some things not well adapted to the ordinary circumstances of female instruction, and even of young gentlemen in many of our more common select schools, but, for our higher seminaries of learning, for our colleges and theological institutions, this work is considered indispensable.

The Notes will be found important and interesting; and the adaptation of the whole to Pacton's admirable lituatrations, is too obviously useful and attractive to require comment.

The Biographical Notices, suggested by the Editor's

The Biographical Notices, suggested by the Editor's The Biographical Notices, suggested by the Editor's newledge of the general deficiency among the young is kind of literature, are necessary to intelligent students we whom large works on Biography, here, closedian, &c. ar element of the control of the co

not accessible. The place of residence and the works, as well as the circumstances of the honored benefactors of the world, and the period when they flourished, ought early to be known. This kind of knowledge is, to the youing, naturally interesting; and the result is, or ought to be, a grater in remembrance of such men, and a disposition to profit by their inhors.

The Vocabulary of Scientific Terms will be found useful to such as have not had apportantly to cutitivate a familiar acquaintance with the elements of Natural History, Philosophy and Science.

The vocabulary of Scientific Terms will be found useful to such as have not had apportunity to cutitivate a familiar play and Science.

The Vocabulary of Scientific Terms will be found useful to such as have not had opportunity to cutitivate a familiar play and Science.

To those engaged in the responsible duties of instructers, the Editor has no suggestions to offer as to the use of this, as a text-howk. They will not fail to interest their classes by adding at each recitation something from the stores of their own experience and observation, and evidence of their own experience and observation, and evidence to make every accession of knowledge on the part of their pupils an increase of practical wisdom.

Philadelphia, June, 1855.

Teachers wishing for a copy for examination can be supplied gratize, on application to the Publishers.

All an interest and the second second

BY a Young Man, in a private religious Family, in pleasant part of the City, ten or fifteen minutes wa from State street. Inquire at this office. ** Aug. 28.

RELIG

MERICAN BOARS

Ms. PRESIDENT,-The

sin entered our circle, hong us, in the prime a ss, the Rev. Benjamin I ring more than seven rt in transacting the h d of the Prudential Co

member, and for a he office of Secretary ice. The Rev. Josent of the University

h was elected a mem tanual meeting, has also is early labors.
The past year has also appreciented mortality an I he Board. Since the elligence has been receive Rev. Samuel Munchand, of the Mission to be Rev. Henry Wood ission; Mrs. Ramsey, 6 or Mrs. Thomson and D

son; Ars.

Mrs. Thomson and L

sion to Syria; Mrs. Ro

pard, of the Sundwich

liam B. Mourgomery a

of the Osage Mission;

ath, and are now wearing, the high the Lord, the right on their heads. The Machese frequent and sole at impressively to us a system ight cometh in who nomestic oral LABORS AT THE MISSION LABORS AT THE MISSION time, it will be a princed of the the state of the purpose of intending

g the missionary cause it s tour he returned about his decease. Owing to uent removal by death

perts of the country, which with the Board in propagation world, may now be re-cuttines are concerned, a

new agencies have be

his pastoral charge

agency. Reformed Dutch C

ropagating the gospel ade through the agen-staining funds a separ-

York, and the wester of their labors in near ing the past year, as du he Rev. William J.

Central Board of Fo

diffusing information on at 200,000 of the Quarvings, and about 90,00

ers have been printed, er number put in circula e country. One thousan es of the last Annual R

has exceeded that ting at present, included the numbers represent the socie

tssissippi, to nearly 2

his year a mouth ear

the Board throu

receipts of the entire 954 09.—The expendent months have

CALVIN'S C

NEW BOOKS, Vol. XX ... No. 3

Visit to American Churches PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill.

Reed, D. B. and James Mat Mo. Also-No Fiction, a narrative

LEA for the West, by Lyman ame 12mo.—Several thousand interesting little volume have be Every friend of liberty should refer be also in Boston by Crockers.

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOO

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &

The Boston India Rubber fact

Boston, July 24, 1835. Church, or Parlor On FOR SALE, or to be let—a sociable for a small Churching stops,—Principal, 15th, 17th pasns, with a swell—is a good ere order, and suclosed in an ele-

On hand, also, excellent Dessa For further information, inquir-he Masonic Temple, or through t July 31. FRANKLIN INSURANCE

invested according to law against on Buildings, Merchandis They also insure on

WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary WANTED A PERSON to do the work in who is next and expedie of acter and disposition, liberal wages at this office.

PRINTING INK. CLARK'S Fine Book and sale, at the Counting Rim tory, No. 52 Washington street.

BOSTON RECORDER. TERMS.—Three Dollars a year-or lars and Fifty Cents in advance—Fire

NATHANIEL WILLIS, P No. 19, Water-Street, Ten Dollars in advance

months have amo a balance against th t of last year, of \$4, printing the Scriptu under the direction the direct the Treas can Bible Society, phia Bible Society, phia Female Bible So-icat Bible Society, printed tracts &cc.

received :can Tract Society, ican Tract Society Boston, ican Sunday School Union

is \$45,685 11; which ra at the disposal of the ations in clothing an ive also been made, n \$5,000 or 6,000. rdained missionaries